The Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.

The Treasury programme for March is announced. A million of bonds are to be bought on the 14th, and another million on the 28th. No gold is to be sold, on account of other uses for which the coin is required.

Lo, the poor Indian! for the railroad landgrabbers are after him. Under a pretext of furnishing each aboriginal male adult with a homestead of 160 acres, several corporations are seeking to dissolve the Indian title to all the good lands in the Indian Territory, and divide the good lands among themselves, leaving the red men only barren acres. This seems to be a kind of "old sledge" in which Lo doesn't count for much and the knave makes all the game.

Something important, if true, concerning Governor Palmer and the Presidency, can be found in our Springfield despatch. It is stated that the Governor has received overtures from the Liberal Republicans looking toward his nomination for President, but that he thrusts the bauble aside. The reason assigned for this by the Springfield *Journal* is that Governor's loyalty for Grant. More specifically, perhaps, his admiration for that statesman's nice notions about State rights, and civil against military authority.

Senator Sherman is quoted as saying that the Chicago Relief bill is tolerably certain to pass the Senate as reported. Senators Chandler, Carpenter, Ferry, and Scott having expressed a desire to do bullet justice to the best of their ability, in behalf of special interests, whenever the bill comes up, it really seems remarkable that Senator Wright, who now has charge of it, should wish any longer for Senator Howe to get himself in training to operate on the same side. Howe and Providence permitting, we may hope for an 8 on to-day.

Dan. Voorhees, the old war-horse of the Hoosier Democracy, declines to run for Governor of Indiana—an office for which he has been prominently mentioned. This act seems to be confirmatory, so far as it goes, of our Indianapolis correspondent's statement of the new programme of Hendricks and other Democratic leaders, which is to run Hendricks for Governor (his chances for Presidential honors being nil), and then for Senator, in the event of choosing a Democratic Legislature. Voorhees, meantime, must be content with the nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

The California Assembly has voted $5,000 to the Sheriff who enforced the collection of a discriminating tax upon Chinese miners, in violation of the Civil Rights law and positive orders from a United States Court. As the officer very clearly exceeded his duty in thus coming into conflict with known and adjudicated laws of the United States, the act of the Assembly can only be construed as an expression of a continued hostility and inhumanity toward Chinese laborers in California. John finds the golden strand, like Jordan, a hard road to travel.

The great National Labor party will have to get out a revised edition of its platform, if it expects to keep up with the Internationals of New York in their progressive notions. The latter organization is to have a grand mass meeting on the 7th instant, to demand of the United States Government to employ, or at least, to place upon the pay-rolls, all the unemployed. This is what Tammany has been doing up to a recent date, the duty required of the Government proteges being to vote and fight for the "straight" ticket; and it is, doubtless, on account of the failure of Tammany, owing to circumstances beyond its control, to "come down" with the monthly stipend, that this raid upon the General Government is to be made.

England is now waiting anxiously for Secretary Fish's response to Earl Granville's note on the Alabama difficulties; and, while she is waiting, the journals are discussing the consequences of a failure to get the question, at issue, before the Arbitrators—that is, a renunciation of the treaty by England. The *Observer* opines that, in such an event, the Americans would take no immediate notice of the collapse of the treaty, but go on with their fishing in Canadian waters, on the basis hitherto claimed by the United States. It is further of the opinion that this course would not be opposed from the other side; the theory being, we suppose, that England, claiming that the coast fisheries belong exclusively to her own people, and at the same time admitting (though her late "case" does not) that she is really in debt to us on account of privateers, is willing to offset one against the other in a lump, at least until further notice.

We must give the Committee on Elections in the National House of Representatives credit for reforming a crying evil—an evil, moreover, which we have had occasion to deplore within a year past, viz.: the improper allowance of *per diem* and expenses to unsuccessful contestants of seats. It mattered not how flimsy a man's cause proved to be, they allowed him all the pay and perquisites, mileage and expenses which could possibly be wormed into the bill, just as if he had been the rightful contestant; even adding a thousand or two, on some occasions, apparently as a salve to the feelings of the defeated applicant. Of course, this kind of practice had the effect to greatly increase the number of frivolous and groundless contests, so that the draft upon the House contingent fund for the single item of expenses of contested elections amounted to considerably over $100,000 during a single session of the last Congress. Fortunately for the Treasury, and for the dignity of the House, the present Committee on Elections, under Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, took its budget of contested cases in hand with the understanding that no bill for expenses or other claim should be allowed to an unsuccessful candidate unless it was shown that he had reasonable grounds to believe his case sound; and the result of this wholesome rule has been that no such bills have been allowed thus far. Contestants have gone home as poor as they came, and, as a consequence, others, seeing the unfruitfulness of such ventures, will not be likely to make them when another Congress has to be installed.

Thiers is getting a pretty respectable crisis on his hands. First, there is a difference between the Executive and the Assembly, growing out of the Catholic petitions; then there is another cause of disagreement in the treatment of newspapers, which Thiers desires to curb a good deal, while the Assembly would prefer to allow them to discuss questions of politics with freedom. Added to these causes of difficulty, the Cabinet is likely to split up, it is said, over a recent act of Rouyer Quertier, in testifying favorably for the ex-Prefect of the Eure, a Bonapartist. This charge against the ex-Prefect is embezzlement of relief funds, and M. Pe. Q., in his capacity of Finance Minister, was constrained to say the man's accounts were all right. This was flat disloyalty to the Republic,—hence the impending rupture, the other Ministers threatening to resign, from which would appear that the members of M. Thiers' Administration were mostly as fussy as himself. If so, they are a hard lot to handle, and the Executive must realize rightly how uneasy lie some heads that don't wear crowns.

Chambord's, for instance, which is itching worse and worse for the bauble of his ancestors. The Count has now given out, through his private secretary and newspaper correspondent, that he, Chambord, stands ready to risk his life to save France; the phrase, "saving France," being with the Princes synonymous with getting themselves on the throne of France. This is not a very startling announcement, since it ought to be understood by this time that the Count was ever King, or tried to be, except at a very imminent risk of his life. The King business in France is an occupation which would surely be rated by the underwriters as "extra hazardous."

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

A Bit of History Connected with the North Carolina Senatorial Squabble.

Designs of Various Railroads on Lands of the Indian Territory.

A Strong Petition from Woollen Manufacturers for the Abolition of the Wool Duty.

National Board of Trade Delegation Before the House Commerce Committee.

Treasury Programme for the Current Month.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—General Logan against Abbott, of North Carolina, and Senator Carpenter in his favor, are both ready to go on with their arguments to-morrow, if opportunity occurs. In the printed report there is one curious bit of history, which excites considerable amusement at the expense of Senator Pool. It seems that, about the time for Vance to take his seat, and before the Legislature adjourned, the impression became so strong that Vance would not have his disabilities removed, so as to enable him to enter the Senate, that a proposition was introduced looking to his resignation and a new election. At this juncture a letter was addressed to Senator Pool, and an answer to it read in the Legislature. It had the effect to prevent further action in regard to a new election. The letter is as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 17, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me, as an old friend, to tell you candidly if Governor Vance is likely to be relieved. The Senate Committee has just reported a bill for his relief, and it will pass next Tuesday, if not before. In the present state of things here it may not be acted upon this session, as Congress refuses to take up any business, except some few special matters, but even at this disadvantage Vance stands a good chance of being relieved before we adjourn. Many Senators heretofore opposed will vote for him now. If Congress remained in session two weeks he will be relieved this session. The House would pass the bill by an immense majority. I hardly have a doubt as to his final relief early in the next session. I have not time to write more fully. Very truly, &c.

(Signed) JOHN POOL.

As Pool has constantly supported the proposition to admit Abbott, and as he voted for Morton's amendment to the Amnesty bill designed to exclude Vance, he is charged with bad faith, and an attempt to prevent the North Carolina Legislature from electing any man Vance's place who would have been admitted.

KANSAS BRIBERY REPORT.

A certified copy of the Pomeroy-Caldwell bribery report is expected at the Senate to-morrow. The understanding is that the Speaker of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature mailed a copy on Thursday or Friday last, and it is due here to-morrow. Pomeroy wrote to the chairman of the Committee protesting against the kind of investigation going on, but announced his purpose to notice it if any report was made. Several Republican Senators say they do not see how the Senate can help noticing the matter, and it is making a great deal of talk. The general verdict seems to be that Pomeroy is fairly cornered at last, and that his cannot escape investigation. At the same time the Senate has now under consideration in executive session evidence relating to Legate's alleged forgery of letters from Pomeroy relating to the impeachment.

BARREN HOMESTEAD LANDS FOR INDIANS.

The House Indian Committee has ascertained that, in case certain bills now pending to open the Indian Territory and give each adult Indian 160 acres of land for homestead, part that the railroad companies now having right of way and grants which will be effective as soon as the Indian titles are extinguished will secure nearly all the good land. It seems these railroad laws were so worded that where different routes cross each other, or where grants lap, one road receives alternate odd sections. The Indians are thrown entirely outside the bills of railroad lands, and calculations made for the Committee show that when the railroad lands and barren tracks are taken into account there will not be enough land within the tract affected by the law to give the Indians 160 acres as proposed, by fully 5,000,000 acres.

THE WOOLLEN INTEREST.

The Ways and Means Committee give a hearing to-morrow to representatives of wool and woollens. One delegation, representing 200 sets of cards, and an annual production of over thirteen million of dollars will ask for the abolition of the duty on wool and a reduction of the duty on woollens to a uniform rate of 30 per *cent ad valorem*. The Secretary of the Woollen Manufacturing Association will appear on the other side, and urge the retention of the present duties.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Providing Senator Howe is present, Mr. Wright will call up the Chicago Relief bill in the morning, and the indications to-night are that it will lead to further debate, Chandler, Ferry, Carpenter, and Scott desiring to have something further to say in this connection. Senator Sherman gives it as his opinion that the bill will pass as reported

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, consisting of fourteen Vice Presidents of that association, elected from various sections of the country, and representing over forty different local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, and having a constituency of upward of fifteen thousand merchants, had an interesting hearing, yesterday, before the House Committee on Commerce. The Executive Council have come here for the purpose of urging upon the Committee to recommend some kind legislation which will allow Americans to buy ships where they can be bought the cheapest, and, where they are purchased of foreign builders, to admit them to American registry. The request in this direction is limited entirely to vessels engaging in foreign trade, and has not reference to coasting or internal traffic. During the hearing, the whole subject of tariff was gone over, and the Committee was particularly interested to inquire if the granting of this privilege would not interfere with certain branches of American industry. On this point Edward Atkinson and General Negley had an animated dispute. There was a general review of Secretary Boutwell's proposed subsidising of American lines of steamships to revive our commerce, and it seemed to be palpable that the Committee were not in favor of this scheme. Among other things, the Council recommended the establishing of a Department of Commerce, having a Cabinet officer at its head. The Council made the point that the capital employed in the commerce of the country was greater than that of agriculture, manufactures, and mining combined, and certainly deserved this recognition at the hands of the Government. The Committee gave no indications as to whether it would report a bill as desired, but it seems to be the impression of members of the Council that the favorable legislation of this character will be recommended before the adjournment of Congress.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The expectation is that the Committee on the French arms investigation will be selected to-morrow. Three Administration Senators express the opinion to-night that the resolution to add Schurz to the Committee, in place of Sumner, defeated, will pass. Others, however, are opposing it strenuously.

BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

The following is the letter and the bill passed in the Senate yesterday, in regard to Beaver Lake Lands

DENATIONALIZATION OF A CITIZEN.

Naturalization a Judicial Judgment Not to be Set Aside on Any Grounds, Upon Mere Motion.

Important Decision of Judge Jameson of the Superior Court.

The United States v. David Muir; in chancery. Rule to show cause why the judgment of naturalization of David Muir, entered Jan. 27, 1866, should not be set aside.

Opinion by Jameson, J. Jan. 27, 1866, David Muir, a Scotchman by birth, and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, applied to this Court for naturalization, under the laws of Congress for that purpose. He filed his sworn petition in the form usual in the case of minors coming to the United States. To this was appended affidavits of Charles Old and James Cox, witnesses, stating upon oath the same facts set out in the petition. A certified copy of these papers has been filed, the originals having been destroyed, with all the records in the case. Upon this petition such proceedings were had that a judgment of naturalization was entered, and the oath renouncing his former allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to said Muir, a certified copy of which also is before me.

Some time in the fall of 1871, before the late fire by which the files and records of the Court were destroyed, a verbal motion was made by the District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, in behalf of the United States for a rule upon said Muir to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside and vacated. The rule was entered and a day fixed for the hearing, but on account of the loss of the files which in the meantime had occurred, the rule was not argued at the time named. It was renewed on the 1st of January last, and upon special appearance and objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, argument was had a few days ago, and I am now to pass upon that objection.

The objection is, that it is not in the power of this Court to set aside a judgment rendered by it at a preceding term upon motion. It is well settled that the proceeding to naturalize a foreigner is a judicial one, and the finding of the Court a judgment. Spratt and Spratt, 4 Pit. 393. McCarthy and Marsh, 5 N. Y. 263. In re an alien, 7 Hill, 137. In re Clark, 18 Bar 6, 444. Ritchie and Putnam, 13 Wood, 524. The Acorn 2, Abb. U. S. R., 444.

It is, however, a judicial proceeding of unique character, arising under a special law by which the State Court is authorized to act as a *quasi* Federal Court. There is, in fact, generally but a single party, the person applying to be naturalized, who files his petition and furnishes the only evidence considered by the Court. In other words, the proceeding is commonly an *ex parte* one. And yet in contemplation of law the United States may perhaps be considered as present at the examination of witnesses, and the rendition of the judgment, in the person of the Court acting under its authority.

At all events, having the right, doubtless, by its attorney, to appear and contest the petition, the United States would be so far bound by the judgment that it could not treat it as a nullity against itself, and must attack it if at all, in the mode proper for one who is substantially a party to a judgment *prima facie* valid. The object of the petition in such cases being to be declared entitled to privileges of which the United States is the common fountain, and the United States having in advance authorized the State Courts to unseal that fountain, it must in the first instance be regarded as a consenting party to the judgment by which that is done. If a wrong has been done to it, it must show that fact as other parties do.

Can that be by a motion merely?

Some of the earlier, though not the earliest, cases in this State recognized in the Courts a discretion on motion to set aside their judgments after the lapse of the term.

In the first case, Morgan and Hays, Breese, 126, the Supreme Court has refused to sanction that principle, giving excellent reasons why it ought not to be permitted, but, under the circumstances, declined to reverse the judgment of the lower Court. The Court below had entered a judgment, and then continued the cause to the next term, at which term it set it aside. Smith J. says: The Court was therefore wrong in setting aside the judgment, but, as the Court, from the confused state of the record, may be supposed to have considered that the case had been resumed for a review at a future term, and, as we are by no means satisfied that the plaintiff ought from the wisdom contained in the bill of exceptions to have recovered, we do not feel disposed to interfere with that part of the decision. The decision was, however, reversed on another ground. The same rule was followed in Gamer v. Crinshaw, 1 Scam., 143, to hold after one full term in cases of default it was said to be too late to set aside the default.

There then follow several cases in which a laxer doctrine was sanctioned.

The first of these was Stoo & State Bank, 1 Scam., 429, in which a judgment rendered, at the May term, against Stoo and McClintock parties, on a power of attorney executed by McClintock alone, was sought at the next term to be set aside as to Stoo upon motion. Held that the motion should have been sustained. The next was that of Lyon v. Boilvin, 2 Gil., 638, in which an attorney had entered the appearance of a party without authority, and it was held that a judgment rendered against the party upon such unauthorized appearance could be set aside on motion.

So in Truett v. Wainwright, 4 Gil., 418, it was held that a judgment rendered against persons who had not been served with process, nor authorized his appearance, to be entered, might be set aside by a bill in Chancery, or by a motion in the Court in which judgment was recorded.

The later cases have reversed this rule, and brought the practice back to where it was when Morgan v. Hay was decided.

The leading case is that of Cook vs. Wood, 24 Ill., 295.

In that case, default was entered at the April Term 1857, and judgment rendered.

At the October Term following, default was opened on affidavits showing that the defendants had supposed the suit dismissed and thus probably had neglected to put in their defence, the cause was again tried and judgment less by over $5,000 was rendered, and a writ of error served out to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court below, holding that after a term has expired, a Court has not discretion or authority to set aside a judgment rendered thereat, but that it may amend it in mere matter of form upon motion to the other party that after the lapse of the term application to change the judgment, should be made a Court of Equity, or resort be had to a writ of error.

The Court remark upon the fact that in this case the judgment was set aside at the next term succeeding that at which the default was taken, and the judgment entered up.

In that case, the defendant stood better than in Garner v. Cranshaw, when a full term had intervened.

On the other hand, the Court voted that in Garner vs. Cranshaw, no judgment was spoken of, and the Court thought it had the right to presume there was a default only, which is interlocutory, and that no formal judgment had been entered upon it. The precise question presented, therefore, in Cook v. Wood, did not arise in that case, and it was considered on the authorities *de novo*, and the conclusion reached which I have mentioned.

In State Savings Institution v. Nilson, 49 Ill., 171, where the Court below had, on motion, set aside a judgment v. the Sheriff of this county, this same rule was applied. It was held that the power of the Court was gone after the lapse of the term, except to amend in matters of form or to correct clerical errors.

In the opinion of the Court, in Cook v. Wood, an intimation was thrown out that "judgment entered up by fraud might, perhaps," to use the words of the Court, "on due notice by *fieri facias*, or otherwise, be vacated, at a subsequent term by the same Court," though it adds that, "untainted with fraud they must stand until set aside by this Court."

It is doubtful what weight ought to be given to this intimation. It should not be very great, since the same Court in the subsequent case of Babcock v. McCiamant, 53 Ill. 217, express a doubt of the power of a Court to correct a judgment on motion, even for fraud of the grossest kind. The fraud in question was that of altering the judgment on the record of the Court by increasing the amount.

A bill was filed to correct the judgment, but the Court below dismissed the bill, as it seems, on the ground that a complete remedy had been provided by our statute, permitting a stay of execution until a motion to quash could be heard at the next term of Court.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, reversed this decision, and, referring to this ground, say, "This may be true of the execution and levy, but it is not clear that the Circuit Court could correct the judgment on motion. But even if it could," the Court add, "it is more satisfactory and complete to grant the relief in equity."

As the basis of the motion to vacate this judgment is the allegations, supported by depositions, that the facts sworn to by the respondent and his witnesses in regard to his residence in the United States were false, and that he had for eighteen years before taking the oath been a resident, and for many years a tax-payer and voter, of the Dominion of Canada. In short, that the judgment was entered upon false and fraudulent testimony. This decision of our Supreme Court would seem to be decisive of this motion.

I see no reason why fraud committed in procuring a judgment to be entered upon false testimony should be examinable on motion any more than fraud in altering the record of a judgment. Were there any doubt on this point, however, I should regard it as in substance removed by the opinion of the District Judge of the United States for the District of Michigan, delivered in what I may consider this very case. In 1867 the United States Revenue officer at Detroit caused a vessel named the Acorn, belonging to this respondent, Muir, to be libelled in Admiralty for forfeiture as enrolled and licensed in the United States upon false representations as to her and the respondent's national character, charging that Muir represented himself on oath to be an American citizen, when in fact he was a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Upon the trial of the cause to prove himself a citizen of the United States, the judgment now sought to be set aside was entered and the certified copy now before me being used as evidence.

To this it was replied that the judgment of naturalization was procured upon perjured testimony, and depositions of witnesses were offered tending to show that such was the fact, and the Court [Longyear, J.] was asked to receive the evidence to impeach the judgment thus collaterally. This he refused to do, requiring the libellant, as I am informed, to impeach it, if at all, by a direct proceeding in this Court, and dismissed the libel.

In rendering his decision he defined the fraud which, in his opinion would, and which could not, render judgments impeachable in a collateral proceeding, and said:

"They may be impeached by facts involving fraud or collusion, but which were not before the Court or involved in the issue or matter upon which judgment was rendered.

They may not be impeached for any facts, whether involving fraud or collusion or not, or even perjury, which were necessarily before the Court, and passed upon. See the Acorn, 2 Abb. U. S. Circuit Rep., 444.

But if facts involving fraud or even perjury would not be admitted to impeach a judgment collaterally, ought they to be admitted in a proceeding only nominally direct, like this, in which there are, as we shall see, no formal pleadings, and in short none of the safeguards that ought to surround the rights of parties litigant to exist?

The objection to allowing evidence of such facts to impeach a judgment collaterally is, that the party accused of misconduct was cited in to try another and a different issue, and consequently was not apprised by the pleadings that he was to meet, nor could he be supposed able to meet, then and there the new issue forced upon him.

In substance, the same objection holds good to an attempt to try the very important question involved in this motion in the informal way proposed. I do not think it ought to be allowed.

If no other reason existed for refusing to make this rule absolute, it would be enough that so long a time has elapsed since not only the judgment was entered,—six years,—but since the supposed perjury became known to the United States, and the necessity declared for an application to this Court to set aside its judgment, three to five years.

Since that there has been ample time in which to prepare a bill. In my judgment, a proceeding in that manner is always more satisfactory and complete than by motions. In this case I think there would be peculiar hardship in going into an inquiry involving consequences so vital to the respondent in the manner proposed.

The United States have filed no petition, no affidavit, not even a written motion. Upon a verbal application this rule was entered, and there have been placed on the files copies of the depositions of witnesses used in the libel suit at Detroit, bearing on the question of the residence of the respondent at and before the time of the judgment. Citizenship must be a slight boon if it can be divested upon such an application made after the lapse of so many years.

A man's good name must be a thing of trivial moment in the eyes of a Court which would permit it to be aspersed,—nay, judicially blasted, by a decision so easy to him in such a proceeding.

A suggestion has been made that, on the face of the judgment or of the certified copy of the petition, affidavits on final oath of the respondent—all there is to represent the judgment in this case—enough appears to show that it is void, in that it was rendered upon affidavits of the respondent himself, and of his two witnesses, whereas it has been judicially determined that it ought to be based upon the sworn testimony of witnesses in open Court, in re, an alien, 7 Hill's, 137. Were it proper to go into that question at all, it could be easily shown that the suggestion is unfounded.

The fact is, as counsel agree, that this judgment was rendered by myself, but it is within my positive recollection, and I think the proof could be easily made, that no judgment of naturalization has ever been entered by me upon affidavits, but only upon the sworn statements of witnesses in open Court, as the rule requires, although, doubtless, affidavits are also drawn up and presented in the form now before me. It will be observed that it nowhere appears from the papers filed, that only affidavits were used at the hearing, and it is only, I judge, an inference of counsel that such was the fact.

For these reasons the rule is discharged.

United States District Attorney Glover, and Henry and Goodwin, for United States; Rae and Mitchell for defendant.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Sketch of the Good Work this Association is Accomplishing—The Industrial Schools—Visit to the North Side Institution—Three Hundred Young Girls Usefully Employed.

The distress and confusion incident to the fire has developed among the ladies of our city a most commendable interest in the wants of the poorer classes, as well as a talent for supplying those wants most judiciously. It has given them plenty of opportunities to experiment, and they have not failed to profit by their experience. The Ladies Christian Union, among the others, has stood pre-eminent from the extended field of operation in which it has worked, and from the magnitude of the operations it has undertaken. Every one is familiar with the manner in which the members have labored, since the fire to obtain work, and correspondingly good pay for young women; every one has read of their efforts to find sewing machines and sewing for good girls, places for domestics, and work generally for the multitude in distress. In East, West, and South they have done all that any one could look for from good women with clear heads and brave hearts, endeavoring to do good. Not that this organization is by any means the only one. The Good Samaritan ladies, who made such an impartial investigation into the Cincinnati soup, and reported favorably upon it; the Industrial Aid Society at St. John's Church, and the smaller organizations have done their best, and done that well. But the especial point toward which these remarks are supposed to tend is the last enterprise taken by the ladies of the Christian Union. We refer especially to the establishment of Industrial Schools for the instruction and support of young girls. They have three such schools now at work, one in each division, doing a large amount of good. A reporter, on Saturday afternoon, called in at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Wells and Ontario streets, placed at the disposal of the Union by the Young Men's Christian Association, and was there made personally acquainted with the workings of the institution. There were about 300 girls, whose ages ranged from 6 to 18 years, hard at work sewing articles of clothing in all degrees of goodness and badness, according to age. There were only five or six ladies superintending, cutting material to be made up into dresses and aprons, and the like, and they had each to perform the duties of two or three. The little ones were as busy as the rest; though care was taken that no very delicate fabric was martyred by their awkward stitches. Mrs. Sexton, who is quite enthusiastic upon the success of her project, Miss Dwyer, Miss Spencer, and other ladies, were cutting the material for each girl, and supplying her with needle and thread, and the other articles that enter into the composition of the feminine apparel. The children were very quiet, and well behaved, more so than is frequently the case in the public schools, and were plainly devoting themselves entirely to the work on hand. To secure this result, the ladies have determined to charge for the garments, when made up, about one-third what they cost, and sell them to the children. By this means the money is made to go one-third further, while it removes the unpleasant impression from the minds of the beneficiaries that they are subsisting on charity. It has had a still better effect in keeping away the lazy and worthless, who would be a burden to any society, and has given encouragement to the willing and industrious. The children to be found there are those who, had not the fire destroyed the schools in the North Division, would be enjoying the advantages of a respectable education. Previous to the opening of the school they were running wild on the streets, getting into every possible mischief that children of their mischievous age could, and laying the foundation for lives of idleness and ignorance of wholesome restraint. Here, however, they are subjected to proper discipline, learn to sew and to sing and behave themselves. The Industrial School lacks only one thing, a larger force of teachers. Surely there are ladies enough in Chicago whose time is not occupied on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and who would be willing to devote that time to the instruction of these girls, to run a dozen such. If they would volunteer their services for two afternoons a week they would be doing a great deal of good at very trifling personal inconvenience, and materially lighten the labors of those who are now at work there. There have been, on some occasions, as many as four hundred girls present, many of whom could not be supplied with work, because there were not enough ladies to supply them. They are principally Germans and Scandinavians of the better class, whose parents are more or less impoverished by their compulsory removal some time since. Miss Anderson, a young lady employed by the Union, visits among the parents of the children, learns exactly their wants, and endeavors to meet them as nearly as possible. By her means many poor people, not yet reached by the Relief and Aid Society, have received assistance from the Union. The ladies speak very highly of her intelligence and capacity, and she appears to take a lively interest in the direction of affairs.

Twice a week mother's meetings are held in the same place, and the women in many instances require more instruction and patience in dealing with them than the little ones. But if they are content to work at their own clothing for the purpose of getting it at two-thirds below cost, it is thought to indicate a pressing need on their part which deserves relief.

The industrial schools are intended by the Union to be the foundation of a system of educating and protecting girls against temptations to which the poor and ignorant are especially open. They are endeavoring to perfect their system, so happily begun, of supplying girls with work and a home which would be more than a boarding house, where they would have the advantage of constant supervision, where they could be trained for the position of domestics. It will be a sort of finishing school where they can graduate into industrious women, equipped for good, honest labor, and less liable to fall into bad ways.

During the reporter's visit, Mr. Sankey, a Pittsburgh gentleman, came in and gave the children their semi-weekly singing lesson. The singing was excellent, considering the miscellaneous character of the children, and the patience of the teacher was commendable.

Ladies who are anxious of doing good, and want to know how, can apply at the Tabernacle, corner of Wells and Ontario streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees—The Water-Works Question—Proposition to Let the Contract for Supplying the Town to a Private Company—Licensing of Teams—Reports, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday. Mr. Keep, of the Holly Water Works, was present by request, and made a lengthy explanation of their system, claiming for it great economy in dispensing with reservoirs, stand pipes, and steam fire engines, and by means of a governor to regulate the desired pressure and a direct supply from the engines through the mains, furnishing at all times and on instant demand and required amount of water, at any required elevation, and with proper required pressure either for domestic use, manufacturing purposes, or for any emergency through a fire, great or small. He exhibited, also, plans of machinery and estimated the cost of necessary works at $26,000.

The Committee to whom this subject was committed, also reported, embodying in their report one from General W. B. Smith, an eminent engineer, whose services they had asked, and whose recommendations they had adopted. His report was very full, and the following are his conclusions:

The supply must be from Lake Michigan; a tunnel is impracticable on account of its cost; an artificial filter can be relied upon to cleanse even the Chicago River water; that a basin 100 feet wide and 100 feet long would supply 800,000 gallons daily, to which additions could be made when needed. As to machinery, he favored the Holly system, with the exception of the rotary engines they sometimes supplied as auxiliaries in time of fire. The pump-house should be plain and thoroughly fire-proof. The cost of house, machinery, well, basin, and sluices, exclusive of the cost of real estate, he estimated at $40,000.

The Committee's report of the cost of ten miles of wooden pipes was from $45,000 to $50,000, and of iron pipes $80,000 to $7,000.

The hope to obtain authority to borrow money on water-bonds is not likely to be realized, but a bill would probably pass the Legislature permitting towns to contract with private corporations for water supplies, to create water districts, and to levy a water tax.

If water works cannot be owned and operated by the town, they would recommend a contract with some corporation, and a levy of water tax on the district supplied by the water.

The following resolution was recommended, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the town of Hyde Park will contract with any corporation who will supply the town with pure lake water for a period of 25 years or less, provided such contract can be made on fair and reasonable terms.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

The Finance Committee recommended a compromise with Beatty & Barker, and that the contract for building sewer on Fifty-first street, be annulled.

Messrs. Beatty & Baker appeared and proposed to complete the sewer under their contract, if the town would furnish materials and labor at ante-fire prices.

Laid over for consultation with the South Park Commissioners.

CALUMET-DALTON BRIDGE.

It was resolved, in view of urgent necessity, that the Committee on Streets decide on the plans and specifications for a bridge over the Calumet River on the line of the towns of Hyde Park and Calumet, as soon as they are completed; said bridge to be 16 to 18 feet wide, with a draw 40 to 50 feet long, and that the Superintendent advertise for proposals to complete the work.

TOWN PLATS.

The following plat was approved for record: E. F. Layton's sub-division of Lots 1, 2 and 3, in Clark & Clayton's resubdivision of Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, in Block 8, of Walker & Stinson's subdivision of w ½ s w ¼ Section 2, Town 38, Range 14.

WAGONER'S LICENSE.

An ordinance was adopted requiring every person owning or using any vehicle, for hire or profit, to give bonds in $300 to comply with town ordinances; to take out a license for the same; authorizing the President of the Board of Trustees to approve said bond and issue said license; requiring the Town Clerk to record and number each license; requiring each vehicle and each driver to be conspicuously numbered; all licenses to expire on the 1st of December next, after their date; fixing the cost of license at $5 00 for each one horse vehicle, and $10 for vehicles with two or more horses; and providing a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, for violation of this ordinance, to take effect from and after passage and publication.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Guy C. Sampson, J. P., submitted his report for February. There had been but two violations of town ordinances, both for drunkenness; one had been fined $10; had paid cash $7.80, and earned balance by residence in the jail; the other was fined $25, being second offense, and including abuse of his wife; but was released on urgent petition of his wife, and the fine suspended over his head during good behavior.

SPECIAL TAX ON THE CHURCHES.

R. S. Thompson reported that, in his opinion, the petitions of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, for refunding special assessment taxes, virtually asked for a donation which the town charter gave the Trustees no authority to make to them out of the special funds.

ADVANCES RETURNED.

It was ordered that a warrant be drawn for $629.27 on Ninety-fifth street improvement fund in favor of the general town fund, in part payment of advances heretofore made.

TOWN POLICE.

Four several propositions were received and referred from Captain Geo. W. Binford to employ the present police force and pay them cash, he receiving town orders each month at $517.50 per month, or at $677.50 if two additional policemen are needed.

Bills were audited to the amount of $65.25. A number of bills were presented and referred to the Committees, and the Board adjourned to Saturday, March 9.

Mark Twain's First Production.

New Orleans Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The reputation of Samuel Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," as a humorist writer is pretty well established. His history—that is, the early portion of it—is not so familiar to the many readers of his "Pilgrim's Progress," and by accident, the other day, I happened to come across his first contributions to the press. During 1848, and as late as 1860, Clemens was a Mississippi River pilot, and while at the wheel of different steamers, his constant witty sayings made him quite popular, and gave him a reputation among many who afterward were pleased to hear of his success in the career of a journalist. It was in May, 1859, while acting as a "club" pilot on the steamer Edward J. Gay, of which Barton Bowen was the Captain, that Clemens handed to Mr. Virginius C. Deutzel, the river editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, a sheet of paper upon which was written the following article, which he desired to have published. Mr. Deutzel, appreciating the article, inserted it in the river column of the *Crescent*, and it appeared in the issue of May 17, 1859. This contribution, as Mr. Clemens then stated, was the first he had submitted for publication, and was written as a burlesque on the crew of the steamer W. M. Morrison, of which John N. Bofinger was Commander, Luther Woods, Clerk, and Isaiah Sellers, Pilot. The reader will observe that at that time he wrote under a different *nom de plume*. But here is the article itself:

R. R. STEAMER TROMBONE,
VICKSBURG, May 8, 1859.

The river, from New Orleans up to Natchez, is higher than it has been since the niggers were executed (which was in the fall of 1813), and my opinion is, that if the rise continues at this rate, the water will be on the roof of the St. Charles Hotel before the middle of January. The point at Cairo, which has not even been moistened by the river since 1813, is now entirely under water. However, Mr. Editor, the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley should not act precipitately and sell their plantations at a sacrifice on account of this prophecy of mine, for I shall proceed to convince them of a great fact in regard to this matter, viz.: That the tendency of the Mississippi is to rise less and less higher every year (with occasional variations of the rule); that such has been the case for many centuries, and finally that it will cease to rise at all. Therefore, I would suggest to the planters, as we say in an innocent little parlor game, commonly called "draw," that if they only "stand the raise" this time, they may enjoy the comfortable assurance that the old river's banks will never hold a "full" again during their natural lives. In the summer of 1763 I came down the river on the old first Jubilee! She was new then, however; a singular sort of a single engine boat, with a Chinese Captain and a Choctaw crew, forecastle on her stern, wheels in the centre, and the jack-staff "nowhere," for I steered her with a window shutter, and when we wanted to land we sent a line ashore and "rounded her to" with a yoke of oxen. Well, sir, we wooded off the top of the big bluff above Selma—the only dry land visible—and waited there three weeks, swapping knives and playing "seven-up" with the Indians, waiting for the river to fall. Finally it fell about a hundred feet, and we went on. One day we rounded to, and I got in a horse-trough which my partner borrowed from the Indians up there at Selma while they were at prayers, and went down to sound around No. 8, and while I was gone my partner got aground on the hills at Hickman. After three days' labor we finally succeeded in sparring her off with a capstan bar, and went on to Memphis. By the time we got there the river had subsided to such an extent that we were able to land where the Gayoso House now stands. We finished loading at Memphis, and engaged part of the stone for the present St. Louis Court House, (which was then in process of erection), to be taken up on our return trip. You can form some conception by these memoranda of how high the water was in 1763. In 1775 it did not rise so high by 30 feet; in 1790 it missed the original marks at least 65 feet; in 1797, 150 feet; in 1806, nearly 250 feet. These were "high water" years. The "high waters" since then have been so insignificant that I have scarcely taken the trouble to notice them. Thus, you will perceive, that the planters need not feel uneasy.

The river may make an occasional spasmodic effort at a flood, but the time is approaching when it will cease to rise altogether.

"In conclusion, sir, I will condescend to hint at the foundation of these arguments. When me and DeSoto discovered the Mississippi, I could stand at Bolivar Landing (several miles above Roaring Waters Bar) and pitch a biscuit to the main shore on the other side, and in low water we waded across at Donaldsonville. The gradual widening and deepening of the river is the whole secret of the matter." Yours, &c.,

SERGEANT FATHOM.

McKean Buchanan's Jury.

From the Sacramento Record.

About the year 1858 the great North American tragedian, McKean Buchanan, was running the Metropolitan Theatre, in this city. Buck had some trouble with one of his actors named Forbes, and from words they came to blows, Buck throwing out his "bunch of fives," and thereby blacking Forbes' eye. The latter swore out a warrant for Buck, and he was duly arrested. Hon. J. W. Coffroth was employed to defend the case. A jury of Buck's peers was demanded to try the cause. Now be it known that juries in Police Courts are an abomination to every one except to those who call for them—but in those days every citizen was liable to jury duty. Two waggish Constables (Len. Harris and Fred. Chamberlin) were sent out to drum up a jury to sit in judgment on the g-r-e-a-t tragedian. One went down the levee, the other Front street. Old "bums" were summoned from the hay and lumber piles; they were awakened from chairs in rum-mills, stirred out of empty dry goods boxes, and aroused from their peaceful slumbers on the sidewalks and in the freight sheds. In the course of a half hour twenty-four citizens appeared in Court to respond to their names and duties as jurymen.

The first twelve names were called, and as they occupied their seats in the box, Coffroth began to wonder, Buck looked aghast, the audience tittered, and the Judge (Coggins) thought "what next?" The jury were requested to stand up and be sworn to answer questions touching their qualifications to serve as jurors, and there stood twelve of Sacramento's most noted "bums," "Old Hans" at the head and "Happy Jack" at the foot,—the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of the levee,—blacked eyes, bunged noses and mouths, hair uncombed and full of hay or straw, bleared faces and rags were the rule and not the exception. Old Buck was wild; Coffroth tried to hold him down, but it was no go; he arose from his seat, his mouth full of "soap," and, with the majesty of Richelieu, threw himself on the mercy of Court as follows: "May it p-l-e-a-s-e your Honor, the law says a man may be tried by a jury of his p-e-e-r-s. If those (pointing to the jury) are my p-e-e-r-s, then I plead guilty." Amid roars of laughter the Court was adjourned, Buck declaring that it was the best foundation for a farce he ever found, and he would certainly bring it out on the stage, although he thought that jury would have hung him had they had a chance to try him for assault and battery.

How Hans Got Even.

Once on a time there lived a jovial Dutchman, whose name was Hans Von Shrimpetiffel. He had a wife. He had a little grocery, where beer and such personal property were sold. He gave credit to a parcel of day customers, and kept his book with a piece of white chalk on the head-board of the bedstead.

One day Mrs. Shrimpetiffel, during a neat fit, took upon herself to clean the house and things. So she did, and she cleaned the head-board, and with soap and water settled the old man's accounts by wiping away every chalk mark.

Pretty soon, before long, the old vender of things came into his house and saw what ruin his frau had wrought. Then he said:

"Mein Gott, Frau Shrimpetiffel, what for you make a ruined man of me. I guess not! You make wipe away all dem names and figures what I owe them feller's what's going to pay before they get ready, and I lose more as awie hundred dollar!"

His frau left the room in fear and disgust. When she returned he had re-covered the head-board with chalk-marks. Then she said:

"Hans, you have make them all right, don't it?"

"Well, mein tearer frau, I make the figures all right, but I put down some petter names as dem old fellers vot you viped out."

SALES OF ARMS TO FRENCH AGENTS.

Speech of Hon. L. Trumbull, of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 23, 1872.

The Senate having under consideration the resolution in relation to the sales of arms to French agents, Mr. Trumbull said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Every effort at reform and to expose and correct abuses is met in this body by assaults upon those who make the effort, by aspersions upon their motives, and by allegations of bad party faith. Questions affecting the purity of the Government, the interests of the people, and the welfare of the public, in the opinion of some members of this body, who assume to be the peculiar exponents of the Republican party, should no longer be decided upon their merits, but with a view to their political effect.

Chief among those who would subordinate the public welfare to party stands the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), who in the discussion of the resolution under consideration has devoted several hours in speeches made upon different days to party politics; and not content with assailing those who have thought it their duty to move the present investigation and have taken part in the present debate, the Senator wanders away from them and takes occasion to speak of a Senatorial cabal, and to refer to movements made at other times and other stages of the session in favor of investigation.

I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party, or even of the Administration. Before I conclude I intend to say something, not upon the subject of investigation in regard to the sale of arms by the Government, but in reply to these repeated assaults of a political character made by those who assume to be better Republicans than their fellow-Senators, and, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he who stands foremost here on all occasions to denounce others as making assaults upon the Republican party has himself forgotten the fundamental principles on which the Republican party was founded, and has always stood.

In the first place, I propose to show how an attempt is made on every occasion to defeat every effort at reform, no matter from whom it comes, nor in relation to what subject, lest it should injure the party; and in this Chamber, where partisan considerations ought never to interfere with the discharge of public duty, where the legislation should be for the country, and not for any particular party in the country, we have, time and again, heard made appeals to party for the purpose of carrying measures.

In the discussion which occurred in this Chamber as long ago as March last, on the question of displacing the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] from the position which he had long held with great service to the country as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was boldly announced by the Senator from Indiana that—

The question with us now is not as to the propriety of the change that has been made in the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but whether we intend to stand by the organization and the usages of the Republican party.

It was not a question of propriety here by Senators on oath in the discharge of public duty, but a question of fidelity to party organization.

In the further discussion of party allegiance, and of the duty to vote as it is supposed will best promote party ends, the Senator said that when the party had made a decision "it may be even against my convictions of right, but as far as all personal considerations are concerned I give my solemn pledge that I will abide by its action." Yes, sir, contrary to his solemn convictions of right in the exercise of his duty as a Senator, he gives his pledge in advance that he will abide by the decision of a party caucus!

This doctrine was announced nearly a year ago. Again, at the commencement of the present session, when it was proposed to raise a Committee to inquire into the abuses of Government, the proposition was met by certain Senators with all sorts of obstacles. You will remember in the first instance it was proposed to raise a joint Select Committee of the two houses of Congress, such a Committee as we had had for several Congresses without objection, to inquire into existing abuses in all the Departments of Government, to know whether there were supernumerary officers employed, whether men were in the public service who performed no duties and ought to be discharged, and generally to ascertain the condition of the public service, with a view to purifying and improving it. The objection was made that a joint select Committee was improper, particularly a Committee vested with power to send for persons and papers, and to make investigations. No such objection had been made to the Committee which had existed for years; but now it was insisted that all subjects of inquiry ought to be referred to the standing Committees of the Senate. We had standing Committees, it was said, upon almost every subject, to whom any matter could be referred, although it was known that no standing Committee of the Senate was charged with the duty of inquiring into the abuses of Government.

It was thus that the first proposition for investigation was met, with what motives I will not undertake to say, but it was understood by the country as a mere evasion to avoid investigation; and when the voice of the people began to be heard in favor of investigation, in favor of exposing and correcting abuses, we finally found the very Senators who had started out with hostility to the original proposition proposing to raise a Committee, but it must be a standing Committee of the Senate, to inquire into abuses; still it must be a Committee without power. The proposition was to raise a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to do what? To inquire into such subjects as should be referred to it! And when a proposition was made to invest that Committee, with power to make the inquiries it had been made under the direction of the Joint Committee of the two houses at former sessions of Congress, that was opposed, fought inch by inch, and finally voted down by a vote of 25 to 24 in this body. And then it was that the Senator from Indiana again sounded the party cry, and with amazement exclaimed, that the object of this investigation was to show that corruption existed under this Administration. Of course it was, if any existed, and why not? He then averred that "the drift of the debate" was "a reflection upon the Republican party;" and the party was appealed to, to so organize the Committee that the opponents of the proposed investigation should control it.

As I said, twenty-four Senators had voted to clothe this Committee with ample authority to inquire into existing abuses, and expose them; thirty-five had voted against it; and when the public sentiment of the country had forced Senators to agree to an investigation, then the party cry was raised to so organize the Committee that of the twenty-four Senators who voted in favor of clothing the Committee with authority to inquire into abuses, one single one, and he a Democrat, alone was put upon it. Of the other six, not one had voted in favor of giving authority to the Committee to send for persons and papers, and make the investigation thorough, as originally proposed. It is true, that when that subject was brought to the notice of the Senate, one of the six declined and another Senator was substituted in his place, the Senator from California [Mr. Casserly], making two Democrats on the Committee. Why was the Committee so organized? It was done in obedience to party dictation. The cry of party allegiance was invoked to accomplish it. These were the words of the Senator from Indiana:

We were asked to create a smelling committee to be set upon the President from that time until the election, just as you would put a detective upon a suspected criminal. No sensible party would do that. We did not do it. We created a Committee that was denounced as being a whitewashing committee; but it has already vindicated itself.

Now, the Senator from Indiana tells you why the Committee was created as it was. We were not going "to create a smelling committee," as he says, "to be set upon the President." No, sir; but was the Senator from Indiana opposed to organizing a Committee in favor of exposing abuses, if they existed? And is that setting a smelling committee upon the President of the United States? I repudiate such an idea. Nothing could have given greater strength to the President of the United States than to have had an earnest, faithful Committee in favor of investigation, who should have hunted out in all the departments of the Government the abuses, if any, that existed, should have brought them to his notice, and allowed him to correct and reform them. Why, sir, that would have given strength to the Administration, strength to the Republican party. But what was the impression that went all over this country in consequence of the partizan organization of the Committee? It was that a "whitewashing committee" was formed, as the Senator from Indiana tells us. Is it any wonder?

But he says this Committee has "vindicated itself." Mr. President, I shall make no comment upon the conduct of that Committee. It has not yet made its report; but its action and its conduct in the management of the investigation were public, and are before the world.

The Committee was instructed to inquire into official abuses in the City of New York, and in the Custom House particularly. It was charged with the duty of inquiring whether officials had improperly interfered with the freedom of elections, of inquiring whether officers in the Custom House had been assessed for the purpose of raising money to control elections, and whether they had improperly interfered in party conventions and in politics; and when it was sent to make that inquiry, it was not sent nor instructed to inquire into the conduct of the people themselves in political matters. The people have a right to do as they please at elections; but the printed reports show that witnesses who came before that Committee to prove that Custom House officers by the score had thronged the halls of legislation, interfering with the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York, were inquired of whether they were not there interfering also, as if this Committee was authorized to inquire into the conduct of the people, instead of the misconduct of officers!

The reports further show that witnesses, who came before the Committee to testify to abuses existing in the Custom House, to the fact that officials were in the habit of exacting money from merchants for the performance of duty, were inquired of to know if it was not as bad for them to give money as it was for the officials to take it. Was this Committee of ours sent to inquire into the conduct of the merchants of New York, or into the misconduct of the officials in the Custom House?

And, sir, I have seen it stated in the papers—I know not with how much truth—that notice has been given that the witnesses brought before this Committee, who expose the bribery, corruption, and malfeasance of officials, are to be prosecuted themselves as participants in the frauds they expose. Sir, I will make no comment upon this. I state but what I have seen published, and shall be gratified if it is not true; for it will strike the country as a strange way of ferreting out the abuses of officials, to publish in advance that the witnesses who expose them will themselves be indicted as participants. You will not be likely to find out many abuses in that way.

And, sir, here in this body, on the present occasion, a resolution is offered threatening Senators, even, who move investigations with fine and imprisonment in connection with the investigation about which they propose to make the inquiry! Sir, the country will understand this. Senators may tell us they are for investigation, in favor of exposing abuses, but their acts and their votes in this body will all be well understood by an intelligent people.

How is the proposed inquiry, now under consideration, met? By the same allegation as was made against the other, that this debate is to make capital against the Republican party—the same charge; we heard it in March; we heard it in December; we hear it in February. Not an investigation has been moved; no one has proposed an inquiry into existing abuses, but he has been assailed as unfaithful to party; and it has been said that the object is an attack upon the Republican party! I deny it. I say that the Republican party can only maintain its ascendancy and ought only to maintain its ascendancy by being a party of purity, of honesty, of fidelity to the Constitution; and when it becomes a mere spoils party, and is used to cover up frauds and dishonesty, it will soon receive the condemnation of an indignant people.

The public mind has been greatly stirred of late by the exposures of official misconduct. I do not allude simply to the officials of the Federal Government, nor the officials of State Governments, nor the officials in our large cities; but growing out of the war there has been that demoralization both in public and private life which all history teaches follows great wars. At one time during the war we expended $3,000,000 a day; and of course when such vast sums had to be disbursed, frequently on occasions of great emergency, and at remote places, there was no opportunity for securing that accountability essential to the secure and faithful disbursement of such vast sums. There was necessarily a great waste of money during the war, as there will be in all wars, and the country has not yet recovered from the demoralization which followed the getting rich in a day as was often the case while the war lasted. This demoralization has extended not only to Government officials, but it exists to some extent in private life. Many of our merchants have become gamblers in stocks; and some of our great railroad corporations have lost thousands and tens of thousands of dollars through dishonest officers.

Official corruption seems to have culminated in the City of New York last autumn. A powerful party existed in that city which had for years sustained itself in power by the corrupt use of patronage and the plunder of the people. The monstrous Tammany frauds never could have existed in such proportions before the war, and never could have been perpetrated except in the name of party. When first charged they were denied, and an attempt was made by the party in power to cover them up, to keep them out of sight; but the people of the City of New York, without regard to party, appointed reform committees of investigation, and, after great labor and many difficulties, they succeeded in unearthing and exposing those terrible robberies and frauds which shocked the whole nation. At that time the Tammanyites raised the party cry in order to prevent investigation, just as you will always hear it raised by dishonest officials whose acts it is proposed to investigate.

But the investigation went on, and the cry for reform first started in New York has been heard throughout the country. They have heard it in Chicago, and to-day two or three of the Aldermen of that city are under conviction and in prison for corruption in office. The same cry has reached Florida, and within a few days we have heard that its Governor has been unanimously impeached for theft and other crimes, while the debt of that State has been fraudulently swelled by millions and millions of dollars. The Governor of another State, who but a few years ago was on this floor influencing Senators in behalf of his corrupt schemes, is a fugitive from his State, and I know not but an exile in foreign lands, to escape the punishment his robbery of the people and other crimes deserve; and his associate in guilt, who came here claiming a seat in this body with no more right than if he had been elected by fifty men upon Pennsylvania avenue, was once sustained in his claim by the Senator from Indiana. That associate to-day, as I am informed, holds as a protection from the Penitentiary a pardon obtained from the Governor.

I shall not go over the history of the enormous frauds which have been perpetrated in nearly all the reconstructed States. I have not had time to examine the voluminous report which has been laid upon our tables; but I understand that the debt of North Carolina has been corruptly swelled by many millions since 1868; the debt of South Carolina nearly or quite as bad; Louisiana worse.

Now, Mr. President, when such things as these are existing all over the country, when in the public service defalcation after defalcation is occurring, is it expected that the people will not demand investigation, require reform and a higher standard of official integrity? There is something wrong. The people demand a remedy; and when we propose to make inquiry so as to know how to apply the remedy we are met with the cry of danger to the party. "Your investigation is designed to throw mud upon the party," exclaims the Senator from Indiana. Sir, no dirt will be thrown upon a party that is pure by investigating its acts, but if it be impure, the sooner its garments are cleansed by thorough investigation and reform the better for it.

The cry of "party," "party," upon all occasions, to prevent investigation and the exposure of abuses, reminds me of what was said by Patrick Henry of one John Hook, who brought suit to recover pay for a couple of steers taken by the Commissary of the Revolutionary army for famishing soldiers, who were exposed to the weather and hard pressed, and whom any man with a patriotic heart in his bosom would have rejoiced at an opportunity to have fed and cared for; but Hook followed up the army, demanding pay for his steers, and is described by Henry as he appeared at Yorktown, when Cornwallis, with the last British army, marched out of his intrenchments and surrendered to the American forces. On that occasion, says Henry:

Triumph lighted up every patriot face, and the shouts of victory and the cry of Washington and liberty were heard as they rung and echoed through the American ranks, and were reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river; but hark! what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, beef! beef! beef!

[Laughter.]

And so, sir, when the country is reeking with corruption, and an investigation is proposed to ascertain whether it exists among Government officials, we are met with the cry of "party!" "party!" "party!" and that is the speech heard from the Senator from Indiana in opposition to every inquiry.

The Senator has a wonderful knowledge of parties. He tells us not only what the Republican party will do, whom it will nominate, and what is to happen to it, but he tells us also what the Liberal Republicans will do, and then he tells us what the Democrats will do. He says the Liberal Republicans have called a convention at Cincinnati in May, and that they will make nominations for President and Vice President. How does the Senator know it? I have no such information. The resolutions under which the convention is called do not state it; but the Senator from Indiana knows, and he says when they have made their nominations the Democrats will play, I think he calls it, "the possum game;" they will lie low, in his elegant language, until late in the season, and then they will bring out a candidate of their own; that they are encouraging these Liberal Republicans, and if they should adhere to the possum game, and should conclude to support the Liberal Republican candidates, then one third of the Democrats will vote with the Republicans to sustain General Grant. The Senator knows just how many of the Democrats will vote with him. He seems to have polled the Democratic party, and knows he will get one-third of it, and the other two-thirds voting with the Liberal Republicans would not carry a single State. I do not know how the Senator from Indiana acquired authority to speak for the Republican party even, to say nothing about Liberal Republicans, if there be any such party, and I know of none as a distinct organization from the Republican party; and how he knows what the Democracy will do, is more than I can tell.

But, sir, the Senator tells us that the platform adopted by Liberal Republicans in Missouri is "essentially a Democratic platform," that it is "anti-Republican," and he proves that by saying that the Democracy of Connecticut have adopted it! I propose to make some remarks upon that platform, and see what that anti-Republican and Democratic platform, as the Senator calls it, is. I ask the Secretary to read the resolutions which I send to the table.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, enfranchisement. To these established facts now imbedded in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those governments be just which deny to those tax-payers have no actual part. We, therefore, demand, with equal suffrage to all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of the Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individuals or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands the thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the Executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; the packing of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people; the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorders, irreligion, or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return of the methods of peace and the limitations of power.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand the uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of any honest party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reforms herein set forth to meet in national mass convention at Cincinnati on the first Monday of May next, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Now, Mr. President, I propose to show that the Senator from Indiana, who has stigmatized the resolutions as "essentially anti-Republican and essentially Democratic," does not know what Republicanism is. I propose to show that these resolutions contain the very principles on which the Republican party was founded, and on which it has won all its triumphs. The only reason given for denouncing the resolutions as anti-Republican, as essentially Democratic, is that the Democracy of Connecticut have adopted them. I suppose that does not change the principles of the resolutions; and so far from lamenting it, I thank God that the Democracy of Connecticut have adopted them and I wish the Democracy of the whole land would adopt them. Neither envy, nor hatred, nor malice shall make me oppose that which is right because my political adversaries adopt it.

What is this first resolution?

That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri faithful now, as we were in the dark days of war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union.

That is anti Republican, is it? By no act or word to endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, for which Republicans fought through a bloody war, and for which hundreds of thousands laid down their lives, is denounced by the Senator from Indiana as essentially anti-Republican. Sir, no man who is a Republican in heart and in principle can refuse to indorse the resolution, because the "rightful sovereignty of the Union" was the very thing that Republicans and loyal men every where fought through a long war to maintain.

The next vital principle announced in these resolutions is "emancipation." Was emancipation anti-Republican? Where did the Senator from Indiana learn his Republicanism? Was the great Thirteenth Amendment, which declared that henceforth and forever no human being should tread the soil of the United States as a slave, anti-Republican? Who carried that great amendment through Congress and adopted it as a part of the Constitution of the country but the Republican party? Was it not indorsed in our National Conventions? Was not "freedom and liberty" the shibboleth by which we conquered?

What is the next great principle embodied in this resolution, which the Senator says is anti-Republican? "Equality of civil rights." Why, sir, did we not struggle as a Republican party to establish equality of civil rights? Has the Senator forgotten the struggle in this body to pass the Civil Rights bill, securing citizenship with equality of civil rights to every person born in the land, no matter what his race, color, or previous condition? Is it anti-Republican to refuse to do anything to endanger equality of rights? The Senator says it is. He says equality of civil rights is essentially a Democratic principle, because the Democracy of Connecticut have adopted it. Then he is for slavery, I suppose, because the Democracy of Connecticut are for freedom! What logic!

What next? "Enfranchisement." That is another of the principles adopted by the Democratic party of Connecticut, which has thereby in the Senator's opinion become "essentially anti-Republican."

What is in the second resolution? It has been read at the desk, and embodies the principle of amnesty. "We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all," is the language. Is that anti-Republican? Why, sir, the last National Republican Convention adopted as one of its resolutions the principle of amnesty, and the President of the United States has urged it upon us in his annual message with very peculiar force. This is his language:

"More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union—it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority—I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class."

Now, sir, we have not only the authoritative declaration of the Republican party in its national convention in favor of the removal of political disabilities, but we have also the earnest recommendation of the President of the United States and the repeated expression of the people's Representatives in favor of the same measure. Twice the House of Representatives has passed bills for the general removal of disabilities. Two of those bills lie upon your table now, and one was strangled by the enemies of amnesty loading it with amendments.

But, Mr. President, if the Republican party had not recommended amnesty in its National Convention, if the President had not recommended it in his annual message, if the House of Representatives had not given expression to the opinions of the people by the passage of three general amnesty bills, there would be reasons enough, I think, to satisfy any reflecting mind why such a bill would pass.

The Committee charged with the investigation of affairs in the South, which has spent much time and labor in inquiring into the condition of things in that section of the Union, come back and recommend the removal of political disabilities, and why? Because their longer continuance is only a matter of irritation among the people, and is not required by the public safety. These disabilities to hold office were originally imposed not as a punishment of the individuals, but as a measure of public safety. The colored people of the South are now voters; they have become accustomed to the exercise of the elective franchise, and are in a position to know how to vote and protect their rights; whereas, at the time these disabilities were imposed it was apprehended that in the new organization of State Governments, if no such disability was imposed, the leading men in those States who had carried them into rebellion and who had managed them during the war would take control of public affairs and have it in their power to oppress the few Union men among them and the colored men before they had become accustomed to exercise their rights and assert their independence. Hence a provision was adopted excluding the leaders in the rebellion from office till the State Governments should be reorganized and the newly-enfranchised population should come to understand their rights. As a consequence of their disfranchisement, it has happened, and I regret it, that inexperienced and sometimes corrupt and dishonest persons in those States have been elevated to the control of public affairs, and the result has been that the people of some of those States have been plundered by their State Governments, without example in the history of this country. While we have allowed the sons, with less experience and less character than their fathers, equally rebels with them, to take office, we have excluded their fathers, who were acquainted with public affairs, and who, whatever may be said of their guilt as rebels, were neither robbers nor thieves. Had public affairs in the late rebel States been controlled to a larger extent by men of political experience in those communities, it would probably have been better for them. I am sure the time has now come when the people of all the States should be permitted to elect, and the Federal Government to appoint whom they please to office. The removal of political disabilities puts no man into office. It merely authorizes the people to express their own choice in the election of whom they will.

Why can we not pass an amnesty bill in this body? The Senator from Indiana will tell you, perhaps, he is for amnesty. When the first bill came here, now nearly a year ago, efforts were repeatedly made to bring it to the consideration of the Senate, and where were these Senators who claim to be the peculiar representatives of the Republican party? Were they not constantly found voting for any and every motion that would lay it aside, and finally adopting a resolution that precluded its consideration during the session of last spring! And how has it been this winter? When it was under consideration was ever a motion to lay it aside that it did not receive the support of the Senator from Indiana? Was ever a proposition made to amend, no matter how absurdly, nor for what purpose, that he did not give it his support? I think you will find his name recorded ten times over, on the yeas and nays in favor of as many amendments to the Amnesty bill.

Why can we not take up one of the bills now on the table and pass it? Mr. President, the country will understand why. It does not become me to speak of the motives of Senators, but the country will know that if two-thirds of the Senate were honestly in favor of amnesty, they would soon find a way to pass a bill. The trouble is that some Senators are not enough for amnesty to let us have a direct vote upon it. It is shuffled off, and every effort to come to a direct vote on one of the House bills is voted down.

What conclusion will the country draw, and especially what conclusion will it draw when it reads one of the speeches made upon that subject by the Senator from Indiana, in which he held up to public gaze all the horrors of the war? He seems to delight in opening afresh all the wounds of that dreadful conflict, and for what purpose? Is it supposed that the party can better succeed by keeping up hostility between the different sections of the Union? Is it from envy that the Senator from Indiana is unwilling that the Democracy of Connecticut should be in favor of amnesty? Why is it, if he is for amnesty, as the Republican party is, as the President is, as the people's Representatives are, that we do not have his powerful support to bring up one of these bills and pass it in a day, as we easily could with his assistance? Oh, Mr. President, he is not for amnesty, if the Democrats are for it! When endorsed by the Democrats of Connecticut, it becomes essentially a Democratic measure! Let me commend to my friend from Indiana, who seems to take pleasure in depicting the horrors and sufferings of the war, in order to keep alive the animosities and hates it engendered, a sentence or two from a book whose authority, I am sure, he will respect:

If ye have bitter and envying strife in your heart, glory not and lie not against the truth. This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

I would, Mr. President, in the interest of peace, and harmony, and good feeling, that we could, in the language of this resolution which the Senator condemns, "demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all." The time has come when the peace of the country requires it. The time has come when, laying aside all malice and hate, we should cultivate kindly feelings, and endeavor to govern the country in the interest of peace. I assume, then, that amnesty is not anti-Republican. To refuse it, and to strive to keep alive the hatreds of the war by the constant exhibition of its horrors, is to my mind not only unpatriotic, but positively wicked.

The next resolution declares—

That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people.

This is another "anti-Republican and essentially Democratic" principle is it? Then the reverse of it is the Republican principle, and that form of taxation is just which puts needless burdens on the people. Is that the opinion of the Senator from Indiana? He says that the resolution is essentially anti-Republican. Of course he means it. The Senator's speech will have great influence on the country. It will be circulated all over the land, and his constituents and mine (for they all read what the Senator says) will read the declaration that these resolutions are essentially, not in single instances, but "essentially anti-Republican" and "essentially Democratic." I am sure the Republicans of this land will ask to be delivered from such sort of Republicanism as desires to put needless burdens on the people.

The next resolution relates to Civil Service, and declares—

That the shameless abuse of the Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individuals or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands the thorough and genuine reform of the public service.

That also I believe to be a Republican principle. I know the Senator from Indiana has commended our present Civil Service system as the best in the world; but I know it has been disclosed recently that the officials of the Government are assessed for party purposes. It has been recently disclosed that they are used to pack conventions and primary meetings. It is known that in this city the officials have been banded together for political purposes, and that assessments have been put upon them for party purposes. This was disclosed by a former Secretary of the Interior, who strove to protect the subordinates in his Department for political assessments.

The present Civil Service system is demoralizing to the heads of Departments and members of Congress. What more humiliating than to see the members of this body and of the other House dancing attendance in the ante-rooms of the Secretaries, asking to have appointed to some office some favorite who had been active in the canvass in their behalf at some cross-roads, or among the members of the Legislature that returned them to this body? No matter whether there is a place for him or not, a place must be created. He has come to Washington, perhaps from a distant State. He rendered essential service to the member in the canvass, and the member says, "You must give him a place, Mr. Secretary." But the Secretary replies, "We have no vacancy." "Well, make one for him; give him a temporary appointment; it will never do for him to go home to the district, he is too important a man, without giving him a position here. I promised it during the canvass, if I was elected." The Secretary does not want a quarrel with the member, and he assigns his friend some temporary position. And, sir, when your appropriation bill comes in,—a deficiency bill or a general appropriation bill,—you will very likely find an appropriation of twenty, fifty, or one hundred thousand dollars asked to pay for extra clerk hire and temporary clerks. Do you think the member who got his friend appointed a clerk will vote against it? Do you think he will scan the measures of the Department as he would if he was not dependent upon its head for favors? Do you think the head of the Department is free to discharge his official duty as he would be if he were not afraid of the consequences of disobliging members of Congress in the favors they ask by way of appointments? This whole thing is demoralizing to the public service; and while we have thousands of honest, incorruptible, and good men in office, I doubt not we have scores also who have taken the offices, not for the salaries they are to receive, but expecting to make money out of them in some other way.

The great evil in our Civil Service system, however, grows out of the manner of making appointments and removals, and the use which is made of the patronage, treating it as mere party spoils. Often the patronage is used for purposes not rising to the dignity of even party purposes, but by certain individuals for individual and personal ends. It would be bad enough if the patronage was used as mere spoils for party, but it is infinitely worse than that under our present system.

The Senator from Indiana, in his speech the other day, undertook to create the impression that I was opposed to Civil-Service reform. Why, sir, I offered the very bill in this body which became a law under which the Civil-Service Commission was organized. I introduced bills here years ago in favor of a reform in the Civil Service, and especially to break up this running of members of Congress to the Departments begging for offices. In my judgment, there is nothing more disreputable or which interferes more with the proper discharge of public duty than this hanging around the skirts of power begging for offices for friends.

But the Senator says that I commented on the report of the Civil Service Commission and objected to some of its features. True, sir, I do not believe that the great evil in the civil service system of this country is a want of scholarship; but, at the same time, I am not opposed to a proper examination. That may be well as to some offices, but I do not think that a simple examination into the qualifications of the candidate for office will remedy all the difficulties.

The next resolution is the one opposed to centralized authority, in which it is declared—

"That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority."

And so I fully believe. If there was one thing that our fathers prized more highly than any other in the organization of their Governments in this country, it was the right to make their local laws and manage their local affairs. It is the great protection of the citizen, and when the time shall come, if it ever does, that all the powers of Government shall be centered here at Washington, in the hands, I care not, whether of one or of five hundred men, it will be an imperial despotism, and the people will have surrendered up their best protection against the encroachments of arbitrary power.

I know the Senator from Indiana has promulgated a different doctrine from this. I know that he has announced it as a principle of our system of Government that the Senate possess only such powers as are conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States; but there never was a greater heresy. Why, sir, just the reverse of this is the truth. The States possess all powers not taken away from them by the Constitution of the United States, and such is the very language of the instrument itself:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

All these reserved powers belong to the States or the people of the States. They do not belong here at all. This General Government is a Government instituted for general purposes, to manage the affairs which are national, and not to interfere with those which are local.

The Senator from Indiana commented particularly upon one branch of this resolution, in which it is declared that it is time to stop "the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorders, irreligion, or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all." To that the Senator from Indiana objected. Let me ask the Senator if he is in favor of an unconstitutional law for the purpose of suppressing Ku-Klux disorders? Why, sir, I am as much opposed to Ku-Klux disorders as the Senator. I think that men who put on disguises and go through the country scourging and whipping and murdering innocent people deserve to be visited with the severest punishment, and without mercy. Their conduct, as exhibited in the reports laid on our tables is atrocious in the extreme. I would bring them to justice, and the very fact that they were found upon the highways with disguises on, prowling about, assassin-like, to whip, scourge, and murder innocent people, should be sufficient to subject them to the severest condemnation. But, sir, I want no unconstitutional laws to do it. Either in the Constitution of the United States or the Constitutions of the States you can find the ample authority for bringing to justice and punishment these marauders and outlaws.

The Senator from Indiana condemns the declaration that says unconstitutional laws should not be resorted to. I say they should not; but I say constitutional laws should be enacted to stop these disorders. In my opinion, the Committee of Investigation which was sent to the Southern States to inquire into these disorders has, by exposing them, done great good. I have no doubt that the mere exposure of these outrages will do much, and has done much to stop them. But, sir, I would go farther than that, and bring these marauders to justice, to condemnation, and punishment, wherever I could detect them; but not unconstitutionally.

No man was for more energetic measures than I was while the war raged. I believed that war meant desolation, destruction, and death, and for humanity's sake I would have made it terrible while it lasted and have ended it in the shortest time. When the war was over, I was no longer for devastation and death. In my opinion the Constitution gave all the power necessary to crush the rebellion, and there never was any occasion in the height of the war to exercise any but constitutional power. The Constitution authorized Congress to make war, and with war go the incidents of war. It authorized Congress to put down insurrection, and in putting it down the authority to use all the power necessary to accomplish the object was given.

I do not propose now to discuss the Ku-Klux bill. I gave my views upon it when it was pending. I could not support it, because I believed it unconstitutional in some of its features, not because I was not for visiting the utmost rigor of the law upon these violators of it; but there was no occasion for such a law as we passed. There was no authority for it in the Constitution, as I believed, and I could not give it my support. Why, Mr. President, without that law the armies of the United States could have been used to aid the civil officers of the law just as well as with it. Authority has existed in the statutes of the United States from the beginning to call upon the General Government for assistance in any State of the Union where domestic violence prevails to such an extent as to disturb the public peace and cannot be put down by the State authorities, and the Marshals of the United States in executing the process of the United States Courts could always have called for the army and navy to stand at their back if necessary, to enable them to execute the authority of the law. I should not take so much time upon the Ku-Klux bill had not the Senator from Indiana lugged it in in his remarks the other day.

One of the provisions of that bill authorized the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Now, Mr. President, what is that writ, and when may it be constitutionally suspended? It is that great writ of right wrested from the British Crown hundreds of years ago for the protection of the citizens, and it is all the protection he has against arbitrary power. Suspend that writ of right, and those in authority may take your wife and your child and immure them in a prison at pleasure, and you shall never be permitted to inquire the cause. Nay, more, they may take your life, and your children shall never inquire the cause. Suspend that great writ of right, and there is no protection left for the citizen. He is at the mercy of arbitrary power to do with him as it will. Our fathers knew this, and they were unwilling to trust with any President, with any government they should establish, except in cases of invasion or rebellion, the authority to imprison the humblest citizen without giving him the right to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment before the judicial tribunals of the country, and to be discharged in case it is without authority of law.

That, sir, is this great writ of *habeas corpus*. It authorizes the humblest citizen in the land deprived of his liberty to make application to a Court and know the cause, and there is no power in Presidents, or Governors, or Congresses even, to prevent that inquiry, and his discharge if his imprisonment is illegal. Our fathers knew the value of that great writ, and when they made this Constitution, when they formed this Government, they said that neither the President of the United States, nor the army of the United States might take its humblest citizen and hold him in confinement without being compelled to state the cause, and without his having the right to be discharged if illegally imprisoned. They have said in the plainest language which ingenuity could employ—

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sir, not even in case of rebellion, not even when the country is invaded by a foreign foe, can Congress and President both together suspend this great writ, unless the public safety also requires it. Now, Mr. President has there been any invasion of the United States since the Ku-Klux bill passed? Has there been any rebellion in the United States since the Ku-Klux bill passed? No, sir, neither; and without an invasion, or without a rebellion the authority does not exist to suspend that great writ. Neither did the public safety require it, as it has been demonstrated by the result, because all the persons, so far as I am advised, who were arrested by the military authority, have been brought to trial so far as it was thought proper to bring them to trial. They have not been punished by military tribunals, but they have been brought before the judicial tribunals of the country and there tried, which it was entirely practicable to have done without a suspension of the *habeas corpus*. But whether that be so or not, one thing is certain: we have no right, as Senators sworn to support the Constitution, to pass any unconstitutional law for any purpose whatever; and it is only against unconstitutional laws that this resolution is aimed.

The last resolution of this series, which is pronounced as anti-Republican and as essentially Democratic, declares:

That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand the uprising of honest citizens, to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of any honest party to selfish interests.

Is not that right?

We, therefore, invite all Republicans who desire the reforms herein set forth to meet in national mass convention at Cincinnati on the first Monday of May next.

Now, Mr. President, has it come to this, that Republicans in this country advocating reform shall not be permitted to meet together for consultation? The Senator says they will meet together to nominate a candidate for President. What is his authority for that statement? The resolutions do not say so. For aught I know, it is a meeting of Republicans loyal to the Republican party for the purpose of carrying out reforms based upon the principles of that party; and shall not Republicans be permitted to assemble peaceably together for such a purpose without being stigmatized as unfaithful to party? Why not? What is the objection to it? I should hope that there might be a thousand Republicans assembled at Cincinnati, and I wish the Senator from Indiana could go there and catch some of the inspiration of the reformers who declare for emancipation, for equality of civil rights, for the sovereignty of the nation, and for all the great principles for which we have contended; I should hope it might have a salutary effect upon him.

The men who assemble at Cincinnati may be able to present their views in such a form as shall lead to their adoption by the whole Republican party; and is such a meeting to be denounced as anti-Republican because it favors reform? Has it come to this, that Republicans, faithful to all the principles of the party, but hostile to official corruption and dishonesty, shall not be permitted to meet together to combine and give force to their views without incurring the displeasure of other members of the party? Sir, I recognize no such party allegiance as prohibits the independent thinkers of the Republican party from consulting together for the promotion of what they believe to be the best interests of the nation.

The principles enunciated in the Missouri platform denounced by the Senator from Indiana as anti-Republican are the principles upon which the Republican party has won all its triumphs, and which will go down to posterity upon the annals of the future history of the country as constituting its proudest record. They are the principles for which I have always contended; and, God helping me, they are the principles for which I shall contend to the end.

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Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. Orders from the trade solicited.
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GOODS.
rivals of
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TER & CO.
ONDAY, March 4,
rinted Fr. Piques,
Fr. Batiste, Fr. Cali-
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ortment of White
n White Goods, Me-
able Linens, Sheet-
nd Quilts, Hamburg
broideries, Laces,
adies' and Gents'
ishing Goods, etc.,
e found exceedingly
styles and prices.
WENTIETH-STS.
Patterns on second floor.

NOTIONS, ETC.
A. KEITH
CO.
to their new sales-
ooms,
Madison-st.
ABASH-AV.,
opening a large
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W. & A. KEITH & CO.

MOVALS
MOVAL.
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THEIR NEW STORE,
2 Madison-st.,
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PRICES.

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HOTEL RANGES,
LAUNDRY STOVES.
GS BROS.,
333 STATE-ST.

ON HOSIERY.
, TROUT & CO.,
S COMMISSION.
., Chicago, or 24 and 26
., Philadelphia.
STOCK A FULL LINE OF
COTTON HOSIERY,
Philadelphia and Chicago for the
V. & CO.'S
& Worsted Braids,
ASTERN PRICES.
ention of the jobbing trade

SHIRTS.
SON BROS.
IRTS
N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY
and 2100 HEAVY Linen,
Linen, per dozen...
Linen, per dozen...
have ALL LINEN Cuffs and
above prices. Cuffs are attached.
our own manufacture, ready-made,
given or money cheerfully re-
Manufacture Men's Furnishing
av., and 88 West Wash-
Chicago; Pike's Opera
rth-st., Cincinnati.
IRTS.
Y. M. Muslin, with
or dozen, to order......$33.00
with 2100 Linen......30.00
with 2000 Linen......28.50
Sons & Owden's, which is con-
to be the best and to give
any Linen known.
9 West Madison-st.

NATION LOCKS.
ANTS!
FACTURERS!
BUILDERS!
and others interested, do not
our desks, money drawers, or cash
examined our
COMBINATION LOCK.
spring lock, having 184 combi-
without a key. Are highly ornamen-
Call and see one at our office.
KELLOGG & CO.,
Washington-st., Chicago.

ESTATE AGENT.
ONAHAN,
CITY COLLECTOR,
Estate Agent,
NTRAL UNION BLOCK,
ner Madison and Market-sts.
and sold on commission. Invest-
taxes paid for non-residents, and prop-
their account.

AND OIL WORKS
HICAGO
& OIL WORKS
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.
W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
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IRON FRONTS.
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& J. M. CORNELL,
Centre-st., New York.
DERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers,
Sup't at Chicago.
WABASH-AV.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES JURY.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The efforts of Graham and McKeon to demolish the Grand Jury which found the indictment against Stokes have not been rewarded with success. Judge Cardozo to-day charged the jury that, though some irregularities had been proved by prisoner's counsel, yet they have not occasioned defendant any prejudice or injury. The Judge said, to accept Graham's argument would invalidate every indictment yet untried found since September, 1869, which would be appalling. Stokes' counsel presented elaborately-framed exceptions, and called for the polling of the jury; but the Judge would not allow it, remarking that the verdict was the action of the Court, and it alone was responsible. Graham asked for 20 day's stay to prepare an error book, which was granted.

When the Court opened this morning McKeon alluded to the jeering occurring among spectators yesterday, and said he believed the room was packed with Stokes' enemies. Graham said he feared a shot from behind, and asked the Court's protection. The Sheriff stated that he had deputies distributed among the audience, and the Judge said he would do all that was necessary to preserve order.

After the proceedings had ceased a novel scene occurred. A short, stout juror, named Henry Van Holland, arose and hurriedly said: "If Your Honor please, I have something here [showing the Judge a slip from a weekly paper] I'd like to show the Court. It talks about money, and I want Your Honor to read it." His wild manner and loud voice had attracted such marked attention that the whole audience rose on their feet, pressing forward to listen. While the Judge glanced over the paper, Van Holland exclaimed, in a boisterous tone: "I've put my life twice in danger of my character!" "I've met the mob," and similar ejaculations. Judge Cardozo said that there was nothing in the article reflecting upon the Judge. He passed it back to the juror, who handed it to Stokes' counsel and asked to have it read, still mumbling and shaking his head and fists. Mr. Garry, Mr. McKeon, and Judge Garvin each glanced at the article and smiled. "I think," cried the juror, loudly, "I'll never serve my country again until the jury system is broken up. Oh," he continued, raising his hands, "if I had a rich father I might be a Judge myself." The article in question asserted that money could do almost anything in cases of this class, and that it was a pity that justice should be surrounded by so many forms. It had no reference whatever to the present jury. Order was finally restored. Van Holland muttered "We have been kept here a month, and they may as well have had twelve men of dough."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

met with a serious accident, on Feb. 29, at her home in Mandolin, Fla., by falling backward from a table on which she was standing to arrange a window-curtain, her head striking the sharp edge of a bedstead and her back hitting a bath-tub. She was picked up insensible, but the latest accounts indicate that she is likely to recover.

CHARLES READE, THE NOVELIST,

in his speech at the farewell breakfast given to Mrs. John Wood, the actress, on Feb. 15, said it was consolatory to know that she was going to a great and generous nation, though, unhappily, England is not just now in its good books. He had been casting about to know what on earth Englishmen could have done to provoke the hostility of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, and all he could discover was that some fellows had built ships, and some other fellows had chartered ships, and, somehow or another had been committing acts of piracy. [Laughter.] But the Americans were a generous people—a little hot-tempered, very sensitive, and somewhat pugnacious, [laughter], but still a generous people. [Cheers.] They were rather extravagant, however, in their demands, for he had been calculating, and he found that their claims upon us on the present occasion amounted to about as much as this country would sell for. [Loud laughter.] Mrs. Wood has arrived with a burlesque Company and opens on Monday night in Pocahontas.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A *World* editorial to-day says: "Though of Missouri origin, the Cincinnati Convention will be of national importance. It will embody more ability, more public experience, and more tried fidelity to the Republican cause, attested by long and distinguished services, than any gathering of the kind in many years. We have no expectation that it will defeat the nomination of General Grant, and yet, in the language of Mr. Greeley, 'it may determine who will be the next President.'"

THE HERALD ON GRANT.

The *Herald* makes a column and a half editorial lurch for Grant, saying the people are for him, though not the politicians, and that "we are profoundly convinced that Grant will have a triumph as conspicuous as was awarded to Andrew Jackson."

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RING.

The New York Erie operators, who obtained control, last fall, of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad stock, and secretly raised the capital stock of the road from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000, and were compelled to hold up, by the New York Stock Exchange enforcing the rule which requires thirty days' notice of the issue of new stock, bid fair to consummate their plot. It is the Erie infamy repeated.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND PARTY.

A letter from Rome says General Sherman and party arrived there on Feb. 10, and were guests at the house of United States Minister Marsh. The next day or two he viewed Rome *incognito*, made the round of the studios, was presented to the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, and attended the ball of the Princess Treano in the evening. On Oct. 13 the General was presented to the Pope, obtaining at first a private interview, and afterward a public audience, at which were many Americans. General Sherman's impression of the Pontiff is said to be that he is a benevolent old gentleman, not likely to wish or do harm to any one.

FALSE PROPHETS.

The *Tribune* and *Post* to-day, by a coincidence, had tender editorial rhetoric welcoming spring, and, by another coincidence, there is to-night a violent snow storm, with raging January gales.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent early in the day, but less so afterward. The rates were 7 per cent gold to 7 per cent currency, with interest at 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. Money was afterward loaned at 3 to 4 per cent on call.

THE BANK STATEMENT

shows a net loss of only $123,575 in their legal returns, and they now hold nearly $2,500,000 above the 25 per cent required by law.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull and steady.

GOLD

was firmer, the sales being at 110⅛@110⅜, while the closing rates were 110¼@110½. The rates for gold loans were 3, 3½, 4, and 2 per cent for carrying and flat.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The market for commercial paper shows a tendency to higher rates. The best endorsed paper is quoted at 7½@8c.

THE STOCK MARKET

showed considerable variety, but closed higher. Northwest common advanced to 37½. Pacific Mail went from 60⅝ to 61½, and Panama from 82 to 84. The general list changed but little.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was the same as yesterday, with nominal rates.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½, and Union at 91¼@91¾ for firsts, 81½@81¾ for land grants, and 71½@82 for incomes.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market is weak, with a moderate inquiry, the low grades being weak and the others dull. Wheat is heavy, with unsettled prices. There is a fair milling demand and for export. Corn is inactive, with easy prices. Shippers are holding off.

OIL EXCHANGE.

The dealers in oil to-day effected preliminaries for a new Oil Exchange.

DISCHARGED.

One Kenney, who was arraigned to-day on the charge of attempted forgery on a prominent banking house, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Kenney was, however, rearrested on an old charge by order of the United States District Attorney.

TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE.

At a meeting of importers and grocers at the Board of Trade this afternoon, a Committee was appointed to petition Congress in reference to the proposed change of tariff on tea and coffee. It was reported that, although it was impossible to foresee whether these duties will be abolished, early Congressional action has been promised.

INSURANCE PETITIONS.

The petition of Alexander E. Orr, to have the Manhattan Insurance Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, has been withdrawn by consent, the distribution of the assets being left in the hands of the Receiver, who, it said, will be able to pay 40 per cent of the Company's debts. The petition of this same person to have the New York & Yonkers Insurance Company adjudicated a bankrupt, for its failure to pay losses by the Chicago fire, was to-day put over until next Saturday.

THE SMALL-POX

has recently been on the increase. There was one death to-day and twenty-four during the week.

COST OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Court of Appeals in this State is shortly expected to decide whether the Court of Special Sessions, which is a criminal court, is constituted according to law. The point raised is that the Court is illegally organized, on account of the fact that it is therefore designated by the Mayor. If its unconstitutionality is decided, a large number of prisoners will be unjailed.

DEATH.

The Rev. Edward Fitzpatrick died in Brooklyn last night.

TAMMANY.

It is understood that the Tammany meeting, last night, resulted in an agreement for a new election, at which an entirely new General Committee is to be chosen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The representatives of the Irish societies, last night, formally decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a parade on Monday, March 18. The Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment will accompany the procession. The Police Commissioners have offered them an escort. Mayor Hall has consented to review the procession from the City Hall.

THE LONG ISLAND STRIKERS.

There is trouble among the laborers on Long Island, in consequence of strikers threatening with violence a gang of men who refuse to join in their demand for an advance of wages.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York city banks foot up as follows: Loans, decrease, $321,400; specie, increase, $443,000; legal tenders, decrease, $1,272,500; deposits, decrease, $2,815,400; circulation, increase, $21,700.

THE STOKES CASE.

When the Stokes case opened this morning, Mr. McKeon, of the counsel for Stokes, referring to the demonstrations of spectators yesterday, when he (McKeon) had announced his belief in Stokes' innocence, said a similar scene had occurred when the Erie power was on trial, in the person of Fisk, at the Yorkville Police Court. He had reason to believe that now, as then, the Court Room was packed with retainers of that power. He asked the Court to protect counsel against them.

Judge Cardozo said he thought he had heretofore taken the right course in the matter.

Mr. Graham said that he was informed that there was a hired gang of 25 men employed to watch these proceedings; that they (counsel) had the name of one man on Eighth avenue who was employed to control these men in this matter. When first they went before the Coroner's jury and were consulting on the preliminary points, there was scarcely any one in the room, and while they were interested in that conversation he had not paid any attention to the audience; but on looking up he had seen such a gang of cut throats that he sent at once to the police office for a platoon of police, who had been furnished, to protect them in the court room. He supposed that in the effort to dispose of Stokes these men would stand at nothing, and Stokes' counsel might receive a shot in the back intended for Stokes. These men were quite capable of shooting Stokes. Counsel had been dogged in the streets; there had been eaves-dropping on their consultations; they had had to go into corners to consult in quiet. He seconded the request of his associate, Mr. McKeon.

The Judge said that he thought everything had been done for the protection of Stokes, and he would take any course to protect his counsel. No one who knew John Graham would suspect him of any cowardice on account of his personal safety.

Mr. McKeon said he had always lived among thieves, robbers and assassins. He had no fear at all of what might happen to him in presence of the Court. He did, however, fear what might happen to counsel outside of the Court House. He knew that Dorman B. Eaton risked being assassinated. If it was necessary to remove any one of them, some means would be employed. He would ask the Court to direct the Sheriff to place half a dozen men among the audience to control them.

Judge Cardozo, after consulting with the Sheriff, said that the Sheriff told him he already had a dozen among them.

When the Judge's decision had been given, one of the jurors, Van Holland, in a demonstrative manner, presented to the Judge a newspaper article, stating that money would do almost anything in cases of the class. To this the juror excepted. Considerable merriment was created when he announced that he never would consent to serve his country again until the jury system was broken up.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Wright, of Iowa, gave notice, to-day, that he would call up the Chicago Relief bill on Monday. He stated that he would have asked for its consideration to-day, had it not been for the slim attendance, and particularly for the absence of Senator Howe, who desired to be heard on the bill. This is the first time this Wisconsin Senator's name has been mentioned in connection with the bill.

Senator Ferry also obtained the floor, to-day, for the purpose of reading more protests from Michigan lumbermen against the passage of the bill, and, without reading the signatures, simply stated how many names were attached thereto, and the millions of feet of lumber the signers represented.

As an answer to the opposition Senators, Logan read a letter from lumbermen in Wisconsin owning 25,000 acres of timber land in that State, urging the immediate passage of the bill, on the ground that it is just.

The prospect of the final passage of the bill is now regarded as very good. Ten of the petitions presented by Ferry were on printed forms, evidently sent out from some source for circulation and return to Washington.

AN EXPLANATION.

The circulation of Chandler's speeches under Tipton's frank, Morton's under that of Schurz, Trumbull's under that of Conkling, and Frank Blair's under all the above, has been explained. It appears that a lot of speeches by the above gentlemen had accumulated, and several bags of each kind of speeches were sent out to be put in wrappers; and the persons receiving them folded them and enclosed them in wrappers, threw the whole into one pile, and then refilled the sacks from the mixture, and each Senator received an assortment, and thus, in time, their correspondents were annoyed at the character of the literature received.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDGE M'KEAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Judge McKean, of Utah, had an interview with the President today, in company with Attorney General Williams, in relation to affairs in that Territory.

THE JAPANESE INVITED TO CHURCH.

The President has invited the Japanese to visit the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow.

THE TREASURY.

The treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation, $373,825,350, and for deposits of public money, $15,659,000. The National Bank circulation outstanding at this date is $331,180,792.

CONTRADICTION.

There is no truth in the statement that William Cullen Bryant's visit to Mexico has any official significance. Our Government is not disposed to interfere in any manner with that Government, much less to offer a protectorate or meddle with the international difficulties of that country.

REPLY TO ENGLAND.

A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has seen Secretary Fish's letter in reply to Earl Granville's despatch, expresses the opinion that it will not tend to allay the unfriendly feeling that exists in the British mind, growing out of the position assumed by our Government in the case submitted at Geneva, urging consequential damages. Mr. Fish's reply will lead to further correspondence before anything definite is known as to the course the British Government intend to pursue.

CUBA.

It appears that Roberts, the Spanish Minister, has repeatedly urged upon our Government the propriety of negotiating a commercial treaty with Cuba, with a view of securing better and closer commercial relations with that island. Our Government has always declined to entertain such a proposition, owing to the revolution pending the last two years.

SNOW-STORM.

The severest snow-storm known here for fifteen years has been raging for twelve hours. The snow is eight inches deep, and drifting fearfully.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Despatches from Washington represent that the reply to Earl Granville's note insists upon the submission of the question of consequential damages to the Geneva Arbitrators.

THE PRESIDENT

will visit Philadelphia, about Thursday next, to attend a wedding, and will remain two or three days.

THE JAPANESE FUND.

General Myers yesterday drew from the Treasury $15,000 of the appropriation of $50,000 recently made by Congress to pay the expenses attending the official entertainment of the Japanese Embassy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a number of memorials from lumbermen in the Northwest, setting forth their reason why the Chicago Relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LOGAN read a letter in favor of its passage.

Messrs. WINDOM and FERRY presented memorials for the modification of the Homestead laws.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a petition from leading bankers and merchants in San Francisco for a reform of the Civil Service.

BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to release to the State of Indiana the lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake, in Newton County, Ind., and addressed the Senate thereon.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Mr. BAYARD moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of instructions given to the District Attorney at New York relative to the prosecution of merchants of that city.

Mr. CONKLING said the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was, therefore, no need to pass the resolution hurriedly. He thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views of the resolution, and of Mr. Bayard's motives in offering it.

Mr. Bayard replied that if he had based the speech on a mere newspaper item Mr. Conkling would have been the first to call him to order. The allusion to his motives he thought ungracious and necessarily ignorant, as Mr. Conkling had no means of ascertaining them, except from his public remarks of yesterday. Besides, judging from Mr. Conkling's action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment Committee and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New York could hardly understand his (Bayard's) motives. He did not intend to comment upon the conduct of the officers who had given the instructions, but he wished to base his comments on authentic information. He had asked for it in the usual and only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 22; nays, 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole; from twenty to thirty members were present. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

MISSOURI.

Catholic Appointment—Suit for Damages—St. Patrick's Day.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Very Rev. Father Ryan, of St. John's Church, of this city, has been appointed co-Adjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, and will be consecrated as such at Easter.

John L. Norman filed a suit to-day against the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terra Haute Railroad Company claiming $25,000 damages, in consequence of having been poisoned and physically ruined for life while assisting in building for said Company in East St. Louis last summer. The lumber used in the construction of the depot was saturated with arsenic and other poisons, to prevent decay, and it may be remembered that five or six workmen died from the effects of absorption of the poison into their system. Eleven other workmen filed suits against the Company in Belleville, Ill., last summer, claiming heavy damages for injuries received in this manner.

Representatives of the various Irish societies of this city met to-night and decided to have a grand parade on St. Patrick's day. All other societies and several military companies will be in the procession, and the display will be one of the finest of its kind ever witnessed in this city.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 2.—English papers announce the death of Henry F. Chorley, the well-known musical celebrity of London.

The London press look with much surprise upon the letter of Mr. Gladstone to the *World's* correspondent. The general opinion is that the act is one of questionable propriety; that it was neither necessary nor expedient; that it was lowering his dignity to discuss such matters with a correspondent, etc.

LONDON, March 2.—There was considerable excitement in Kingston, Surrey County, last night, over the sudden termination of a Republican meeting which was being held in that town. While Mr. Odger, Member of Parliament, was speaking, a party of Royalists attacked the building wherein the people had congregated, broke the windows and dispersed the meeting. The Royalists were particularly threatening in their demonstrations towards Mr. Odger, who was compelled to scale the wall and seek safety in flight.

ITALY.

ROME, March 2.—It is now believed that the Pope meditates departing from this city at an early day. The archives and jewelry in the Vatican are being securely packed, so as to be in readiness for removal. It is said that he will go to the city of Trent, in the Tyrol.

GREECE.

ATHENS, March 2.—The King and Queen of Denmark, who have been visiting their son, King George, of Greece, have returned to Copenhagen.

Elections for members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies occur on March 9.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 2.—Notwithstanding the Assembly refuses to accept the resignation of Dr. J. Dubs as Minister of the Interior and Public Works in the Federal Council, Dr. Dubs persists in his determination to withdraw.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree declining to recognize old Catholic Bishops or opponents of the dogma of Papal infallibility as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that negotiations in regard to a commercial treaty between France and Italy have been interrupted through Prussian interference, though the two first-mentioned governments deny that Prussia had anything to do therewith.

Thiers declares that France has no intention of raising a new loan immediately, and that the recent utterance of Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, which gave rise to the rumor, was wrongly interpreted.

PARIS, March 2.—If General L'Admirault should resign the Governorship of Paris, probably Clenchant would be his successor.

CANADA.

TORONTO, March 2.—The Lieutenant Governor to-day prorogued the Legislature. In his speech he expressed himself pleased that the House had resumed the control of the surplus funds. He hoped the measures taken to promote immigration would be successful, and congratulated the members on the great prosperity of the country.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 2.—Bismarck dined with the French, Austrian, English, and Russian Ambassadors to-night.

The North German *Gazette* says the latest communication of Cardinal Antonelli to the Bishop of Strasbourg with regard to the Concordat, in its application to Alsace and Lorraine does not alter the situation. Each party desires to have the present arrangement abrogated. It seems a new one is wanted by the Pope. The *Gazette* further says, apparently by authority, that the German Government will seek to arrange matters by legislation as favorably as possible to the interests of the Church in Alsace and Lorraine.

ILLINOIS.

Transfer of Subscriptions to Railroads—The Congressional Apportionment Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Considerable discussion was elicited upon House bill 812, authorizing the transfer of subscriptions by municipal corporations in aid of one railroad to another, Mr. Sanford arguing that the act was unconstitutional, for the reason that if an attempt was made to transfer, or the road to which the donation was made failed to fulfill its contract, the subscription reverted to the people. The opposite of this argument was ably argued by Messrs. Cummings and Roberts.

Mr. Root, Chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, gives notice that he shall make an effort on Wednesday or Thursday next to take up and pass House bill 791 (Congressional apportionment). Unless it is disposed of then, it will necessitate a special session. He trusts that all interested will not fail to be present.

Presentation—Temperance Meeting at Princeton.

LASALLE, Ill., March 2.—The 29th ultimo being the sixteenth recurrence of the birthday of T. D. Brewster, President of the First National Bank of Peru, his fellow-citizens availed themselves of the occasion to present him an elegant gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, as a token of their regard for the estimable sexagenarian.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in this place to consider our new State Temperance law and the authority of our City Council to close the drinking saloons. The meeting was addressed by some of the principal men of the place. The new law was discussed, and heartily indorsed. The people have been aroused by the open hostility that has been displayed by the liquor party and the organized bands that have been formed to carry on their business, in defiance of all law. Our State law is what we have long been waiting for. We believe that it is the best and surest means of relieving communities of this loathsome business, and we are going to the front, armed for the contest and determined to support it to the last.

OHIO.

Railroad Meeting at Cadiz—Medical College Commencement—Narrow Escape.

CADIZ, O., March 2.—A very large meeting, in the interest of the Wheeling & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, was held here this afternoon. Prominent and moneyed men of the township pledged that whatever amount of subscription was necessary to secure the construction of the road through this township should be raised. Subscription books were opened and a large amount of stock taken.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The fifty-first annual commencement exercises of the Ohio Medical College came off at the College Hall last evening. The attendance was very large. Professor James Graham, Dean of the Faculty, delivered an address, after which the ceremony of conferring degrees was performed by Hon. Flamen Ball. There were ninety graduates, nearly all of them from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

TOLEDO, March 2.—While a carpenter named John Stamp was engaged at work yesterday, on the new Dayton & Michigan Elevator, the platform gave way, and he was precipitated a distance of seventy-five feet to the ground, but by clinging to a ladder, which broke the fall, he escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade—Pork Packing—Acquittal of Schwab.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The Board of Trade occupied its splendid new room, on the first floor of Linton's Building, Vine street, opposite the Burnet House, this evening. The Southern Railroad Trustees occupy apartments in the rooms. The Board has been in existence three years, and numbers 500. Robert Mitchell was elected President to-night.

The Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce to-day made a detailed report on 'Change of pork-packing in this city from Nov. 1 to March 1, from which it appears that the aggregate net weight of hogs packed is 148,060,000 pounds, and the average net weight 231.86. The aggregate yield of lard, from leaf and trimmings, 18,800,000 pounds; the average yield of leaf lard per head, 29 6-10 pounds; aggregate cost, $8,000,000; average price per hundred net, $5.40 5-16; mess pork, packed, 62,000 barrels; prime mess, 1,000 barrels; rump pork, 2,400 barrels.

The trial of Peter Schwab, at Hamilton, on charge of stuffing a ballot box in October, 1870, at the above place, ended to-day with the acquittal of defendant. This decision is looked upon with interest in political circles, as it is claimed to affect the contest of L. D. Campbell's seat in Congress.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Falls City Sunk and Burned Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Near midnight, last night, the steamer Falls City, Captain Sproule bound for Green River, passed out of the mouth of the old canal, with a big freight list and 50 passengers. Just below the mouth of the new canal she came up to the J. W. Garrett and barge Rachel, which had passed through the new canal, and stopped at the bank. As the Falls City came up the proper signals were given and replied to by the Garrett, when the Garrett started out from shore and collided with the Falls City, the barge Rachel striking her amidship in the rear boilers, cutting into the hull and letting in the water freely. The Falls City swung round and struck her stern against the barge, injuring the wheel and engines so that she became unmanageable. The pilot blew the signal of distress repeatedly. Captain Sproule and Captain Van Meter, the latter a passenger and stockholder in the Falls City, ran to the after part of the boat and shouted to the officers of the Garrett to come to their assistance and take off the women and children, as the boat was sinking rapidly. It is claimed that the officers of the Garrett must have heard the call as the boats were not then more than 50 yards apart. The Garrett, however, passed on down the river. The Falls City drifted over to Sand Island and lodged against some coal barges about 50 yards from the bank and the passengers were taken to shore over barges. A number of passengers, especially ladies, escaped only in their night-clothes. The night was cold and the ground deep in snow, and despite the efforts of the officers of the Falls City, much suffering ensued. The boat sunk soon after the passengers left, careening to the starboard, upsetting the stoves in the ladies' cabin and texas, from which she took fire and burned to the water's edge in less than half an hour. The light of the fire was seen in this city, but was supposed to be a fire in New Albany. After remaining on the bank about three hours the passengers were taken to Portland by Captain Moses Irwin, with the ferry-boat Connor, from New Albany.

The Falls City was built four years ago by the Louisville & Green River Packet Company, and cost $26,000. She was 160 tons burthen, 150 feet long, 30-foot beam, and 5½-foot hold. She had three boilers, 16-inch cylinder, with 5½-foot stroke, and a full cabin. She had been recently overhauled, and Government appliances added. She was insured for $4,000 in the Andes, of Cincinnati. The risk was placed only last night, about 6 o'clock. The cargo was insured for about $10,000, all in Louisville companies, except $1,200 in the Andes. It was worth from $50,000 to $75,000. The loss falls heavily on the owners, but they will immediately secure another boat and put her in the trade. There will probably be nothing saved from the hull. Captain Robinson thinks the boat and cargo a total loss. An official investigation into the cause of the disaster will be held before the Local Inspector, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The flames from the burning boat spread to and destroyed two barges belonging to N. J. Digley; loss about $1,000. A negro man, named Anderson Pearson, belonging to the Falls City, is missing, and, it is feared, was lost on the burning boat. Double the amount of insurance would have been placed on the boat last night, but the insurance offices were closed.

UTAH.

Work of the Constitutional Convention—The Union Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE, March 2.—The Convention to form a State Constitution, after two weeks' work, completed its labors to night. The memorial to Congress was reported this evening.

Colonel Akers' resolution, pronouncing that the members of the Convention declare, first, that the Legislature of the proposed State should, if the same be admitted as a State of the Union, provide by legislation for the absolute freedom of the ballot; second, that the right of a citizen to express his will at the polls freely, and without surveillance, is a sacred privilege which can never be called into question; third, that no law should ever be enacted whereby an elector may be intimidated in the free exercise of the elective franchise, was passed unanimously.

The same proposition was overwhelmingly defeated as a part of the Constitution. The resolution is of no binding effect on, and worthless with, the Legislature. Cannon, Mormon Apostle; Fitch, Mormon Attorney, and Fuller, Jack Mormon, were appointed delegates to carry the Constitution to Congress. Not one enjoys the slightest confidence of the loyal portion of the population. The Convention adjourns to-night.

Union Pacific trains are running irregularly, in consequence of snow.

INDIANA.

Coal Specimens—No Small-Pox—Fatal Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—By instruction of the Board of Trade, Colonel Carrington, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science at Wabash College, exhibited at their rooms, this afternoon, some large specimens of bituminous and semi-black coal, from Park County, Ind., which, in his judgment and that of Professor Cox, State Geologist, who accompanied Colonel Carrington to the fields, demonstrated that for steel and iron manufacture and for fuel, gas and charring purposes, Indiana has realized coal equal to every demand.

There are now no cases of small-pox in the city. There have been only fourteen deaths in all.

Henry Clark, a stone-cutter, was fatally injured this morning, by a timber which fell upon his head, crushing his skull.

The wife of Dr. Johnson, proprietor of the Surgical Institute, died this morning.

IOWA.

New Journal at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, March 2.—A joint stock company was organized here yesterday, with a capital of $50,000, to start a morning Republican paper, to be called the Cedar Rapids *Daily Republican*. It will be the same size of the Dubuque *Daily Times* and the Sioux City *Journal*. The officers are William Green, President; W. W. Walker, Vice President, and W. B. Leach, Secretary. They have bought out the *Daily Observer*.

Brother Hammond's Work at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 2.—The revival meetings of Rev. E. P. Hammond, which have been held here for some time past, continue with unabated power. Drunkards, infidels, and professional gamblers are among the numerous converts. No church or hall in the city will hold the crowds which flock to the meetings. Six to seven hundred people attend the morning prayer meetings. The city was never half so stirred, religiously.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The deaths from small pox at Philadelphia for the week were 121, a decrease of 17.

—The ice in the river at Keokuk commenced to move at 11 a. m. on Saturday.

—A Republican mass meeting at Concord, N. H., last night, was addressed by McKee, of Mississippi, and Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa.

—Advices from Arizona show that the massacre of Marvine's Station was committed by Indians, who entered the premises on the pretence of being friends, and cut the occupants to pieces with knives. They are believed to have been from Dale Creek Reservation.

—Extensive preparations are making for the reunion of artillery officers of the Army of the Potomac at Providence on March 6. A large number of officers from different States have signified their intention of being present.

—Dennis Little shot dead a young lad named White, at Dix Island, Me., yesterday afternoon. Little then shot himself three or four times, cut his own throat and gave himself up to the other boarders, but will die. Little accused White of writing to the former's wife, in Quincy, Mass.

—Governor Hoffman has sent a communication to the New York Legislature calling attention to the invitation of Congress to the States to furnish statues of their eminent citizens for the old House of Representatives. The Governor suggests that George Clinton and Robert Fulton would be fitting subjects to represent New York.

Fires.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 2.—About midnight a fire broke out in Hyde Park, destroying the Odd Fellows' Hall, Graiber's Hotel, the Hyde Park Hotel, and five other buildings. The loss will approximate $10,000.

BOSTON, March 2.—In South Natick, this morning, Clark's dry goods store was burned, the collections of the Historical Society were consumed, and the Elliott House and the buildings adjoining were burned. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

OSWEGO, Feb. 29.—At Sandy Creek, Shinkle & Hewlett's planing-mill burned, Tuesday night, with all its contents. Insured for $5,000; loss about $12,000 to $14,000.

TOLEDO, March 2.—A fire yesterday and last night destroyed the buildings connected with Esteman's Garden, and a dry-house belonging to Isherwood & Smith. The loss is $4,000; insurance $3,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Phoenix Hotel, at Salisbury, Chariton County, Mo., was burned with the greater part of its contents, on Monday night. The loss is $14,000; insured for $8,000.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 2.—Last night at about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Second Ward, destroying James Hoffman's vinegar factory, together with its contents. The loss is not ascertained, but is said to be fully covered by insurance.

HARTFORD, March 2.—The Thompson wadding mill, in Ellington, was burned last night, together with 1,000 bales of manufactured goods. Loss, $40,000; no insurance.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 2—2 p. m.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93; bonds, '62s, 91¾; '65s, 92¾; '67s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—Bonds of '62, 95⅛.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes, 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red spring wheat, 11s@11s 5d; red winter, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberlands, 31s 6d; short ribs, 32s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The dry goods market is rather quiet. Prices of staple fabrics favor the seller. The best Eastern brown sheetings sell at 14@15c; Nashville and Augusta do, 12½c; Laconia, 9-4 do, 35c; do 10-4 do, 40c; do 11-4 do, 45c; Pequot, 9-4 do, 42½@45c; do 10-4 do, 47½@50c; Hamilton ticks, 22c; Mechanic AA do, 26@27½c; Masonville muslins, 18@18½c; New York Mills do, 19½c; Pequot 5-4 bleached sheetings, 25c; do 8-4 do, 35c; do 9-4 do, 50c; do 10-4 do, 55c; Pepperell do, 50c for 11-4, 45c for 10-4, 40c for 9-4, and 35c for 8-4. Prints, delaines, dress goods, and all colored cottons in fair demand and steady and firm. An active inquiry for Pacific percales has forced prices up to 23½c; Pacific organdies to 18c, and Pacific Mills lawns to 16c. Carpets and worsted braids in improved request at advancing rates. Wool of all kinds very scarce and on the rise. The market has been swept of native fleece at 80c for Michigan, and 82½@85c for Ohio, mostly the latter rate, with sales of the latter, toward the close, at 90c.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 21½c net. Receipts, 259 bales; exports, to Britain, 4,707 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,897 bales.

GALVESTON, March 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary, 19½c net. Receipts, 2,134 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 889 bales; coastwise, 806 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,190 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton steadier; middlings, 21½c net. Receipts, 802 bales; exports, coastwise, 238 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 24,779 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart, tending down; middling, 27½@27⅝c net. Receipts, 929 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,010; coast, 588 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 59,533 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling, 20½c.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton quiet; held firmly at 21¼@21½c. Receipts, 2,000 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales.

President Monroe and the Waffles.

If Mr. Monroe did not share the peculiar tastes of Marshall, Henry, and Tyler, it is presumable that he was more than suspected of the love of good eating which characterizes every true Virginian, as may be inferred from the following remarkable occurrence. On his return from abroad with his beautiful bride, he tarried for a number of days in the capital of his native State, and while there was entertained magnificently by the hospitable citizens of that place. By far the finest entertainment given him was at the house of a very wealthy, highly-connected, and eccentric lady. The fashion, the intelligence, the refinement, the beauty, and the chivalry of Richmond, then in her palmiest days, were gathered in the ample parlors. Under the blazing wax lights in the candelabras moved a throng of dames and demoiselles resplendent in diamonds, laces, silks, and feathers. In due time came the hour for supper, and presently a number of servants entered, bringing with them a quantity of small tables, which were distributed about the rooms. Chairs, also, were not wanting, with plates, &c.

This proceeding excited some comment. But what was the amazement of the whole company when the fat negro cook belonging to the eccentric lady walked in, holding before her an immense tray of batter, while behind her came a negro boy with two or three pairs of old fashioned, long-handled waffle-spoons! Nothing abashed by that goodly company, the old cook walked straight up to the fire place, in which a fine wood fire was burning, and then and there proceeded to make her waffles with a dexterity, quickness, and perfection which some other Virginian cooks might have equalled, but none could ever hope to surpass. They were served "hot and hot," with superb butter and other appropriate accompaniments, and enjoyed intensely by all present, but by none more than Mr. Monroe. The lady of the house confessed that the proceeding was rather odd, "But," said she, "I knew Mr. Monroe—poor man!—hadn't had any waffles fit to eat since he left Virginia, and I was determined he should have some. And what account are waffles if they are not hot? and what's the use of eating if you can't sit down and eat comfortably like a Christian?"

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

During the week there has been a steady tendency in all the principal money markets of this country toward stringency. In this market money was comparatively easy, until the settlements in the grain and provision trades at the end of the month on Thursday, created a greater activity in money, which seems to continue. The load of grain which was piled up on one set of operators on Thursday and Friday, seems to be shifting around considerably, and checks on each of one or two prominent banks to-day, ran up as high as $800,000, and on one bank up to $750,000. The great increase in the activity of money may be approximated by the increase in the clearings during the last three days as given below, by which it will be seen that for Saturday they were more than double what they were on Thursday. For Monday, they will probably be larger still. This activity indicates, probably, that those who have held grain prices up so long have got tired, and are shifting their loads.

Another symptom of the increasing activity in money is the demand here for currency, which has caused a decline in New York exchange from 50c per $1,000 discount in the middle of the week, to $1 per $1,000 discount to-day. Showing that the banks here are obliged to sell exchange and call their funds home from New York to meet the demand both here and in the country for currency.

The clearings for the week were as follows:

Monday	$2,460,839.38
Tuesday	2,049,155.94
Wednesday	2,177,119.62
Thursday	2,128,672.11
Friday	2,971,782.09
Saturday	4,663,565.16
Total	$16,451,133.30
Last week	13,977,270.31

Concurrently with the increasing activity in the money market here, the tendency toward stringency in the New York market is even more noticeable yet: The New York *Bulletin* of the 29th comments as follows on the situation of that market and its progressing activity:

The state of the money market at this centre, since the opening of the year, has been quite exceptional for the season. Money on call has, at no period, ranged below 5 per cent, and has for the most part ruled at 6@7 per cent or even higher. The last statement of the Associated Banks showed a surplus of only $2,500,000 over the amount of reserve required by law, and twenty of the banks were below the legal requirements as to reserve. Although the loans are $1,600,000 higher than a year ago, yet the specie reserve is $6,700,000 lower, and the legal tenders show a reduction of $12,100,000, making a total diminution of $17,800,000 in the lawful money reserve, compared with this date of 1871. The surplus over legal reserve compares as follows with the like period for a series of years:

	Excess of Reserve.
February 24, 1872	$2,500,000
February 25, 1871	18,300,000
February 26, 1870	28,100,000
February 27, 1869	18,800,000
February 21, 1868	15,800,000
February 23, 1867	18,000,000
February 24, 1866	30,000,000

It will be seen from this comparison that, at this date for the last six years, the surplus over legal reserve has averaged $22,000,000, or $19,500,000 more than the present amount. The amount of legal tenders at these same periods compare as follows:

	Legal Tenders.
Feb. 24, 1872	$45,000,000
Feb. 25, 1871	57,200,000
Feb. 26, 1870	53,700,000
Feb. 20, 1869	51,600,000
Feb. 21, 1868	68,300,000
Feb. 23, 1867	63,100,000
Feb. 24, 1866	61,600,000

The average amount of legal tenders held by the banks, at this date of the last six years, has been $59,400,000, or $14,400,000 above the present supply. This low condition of the legal tender reserve is partly a legacy from last year; but it has also been aggravated by the exceptionally light arrival of currency from the interior during January and February. The following statement, showing the amount of legal tenders in the banks, at the beginning of the year and at this date in February for a series of years, will illustrate this point:

	Beginning Jan.	This date of Feb.	Increase in 8 weeks.
1872	$40,000,000	$45,000,000	$5,000,000
1871	45,200,000	57,200,000	12,000,000
1870	45,000,000	53,700,000	8,700,000
1869	48,900,000	51,000,000	2,100,000

It will thus be seen that the accumulation of legal tenders within the last eight weeks is much less than what usually occurs during that period. This variation is perhaps to be accounted for mainly from the fact that the business of the country at large is more active, and that consequently more currency is required either for retail circulation or for hoarding the increased savings of the masses.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are given by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115 @115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¾	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¾	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¾	111¼@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	110¾	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111¼	112 @112¼
U. S. 10-40s	107¼	107½@107¾
U. S. 5s, new	108	
U. S. currency 6s	113¾	114 @114¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	110¼
Land Warrants, 160s	135	152
Land Warrants, 120s	138	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money opened about 7 per cent, gold, and loaned as high as 32. After the bank statement some loans were made at 6. The bulk of the loans were at 7. After the brokers had made up their bank accounts, unemployed balances were offered down to 3 and 4 per cent.

The bank statement is a better exhibit than was generally looked for. The banks have made a net loss of only $123,575 in their legal reserve, and now hold $2,444,450 above the 25 per cent required by law.

The gold market was weaker at the close, when quotations were 110⅛@110¼. Loans were 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $33,000,000. The specie export for the week was $678,363.

Governments were steady, without any special feature.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market was stronger and higher at the close, when the best prices of the day were generally current. Northwest common was the leading feature, and advanced to 87⅞. Pacific mail rallied from 60½ to 61½. Panama rose from 82 to 84. The advance in the balance of the list was not so great as in the case of the above-mentioned stocks. The dealings were larger than usual of late on Saturday afternoon.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115	Coups, '67	111⅛
Coups, '62	111⅛	Coups, '68	111⅜
Coups, '64	111⅛	10-40s ex-int	107⅜
Coups, '65	111⅜	Currency '6s	114
New	110⅞		

State bonds:

Missouri	93½	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	66	North Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	66	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	51		

Stocks closed:

Canton	83½	New Jersey Central	111½
U. S. Telegraph	64	St. Paul	57
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul preferred	77½
Adams Express	92½	Wabash	74½
Wells & Fargo Ex	59	Wabash preferred	85
American Express	68½	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	66	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	61¼	Terre Haute, pref	54
New York Central	97¼	Chi. & Alton	115
N. Y. Central scrip	93¼	Chi. & Alton pref	119
Erie	32	Ohio & Mississippi	44¼
Erie preferred	60	Cin., Col. & Cleve	85
Harlem	108½	Chicago, B & Q	136
Harlem preferred	123	Lake Shore	92¼
Reading	114¼	Indiana Central	22¼
Michigan Central	117½	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90¼	Union Pacific	35¼
Northwestern	78¼	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Northwestern pref	90½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	111½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,781	2,691	3,681	3,145
Wheat, bu	3,340	14,950	4,682	2,390
Corn, bu	67,665	11,060	17,540	2,067
Oats, bu	19,242	9,338	2,186	609
Rye, bu	350		900	
Barley, bu	10,690	3,560	4,800	3,345
Grass seeds, lbs	193,168	78,079	45,383	5,050
Flax seed, lbs	4,430	18,000		
Broom corn, lbs	20,090	79,744	300	55,380
Cured meats, lbs	207,220	27,581	1567,920	326,740
Beef, brls	45	64	136	82
Pork, brls	1,316	5,768	196	378
Lard, lbs	228,000	306,690	1062,802	178,600
Tallow, lbs	12,690	10,244	21,270	79,697
Butter, lbs	42,620	34,815	....	31,370
Dressed hogs, No	1,926	1,434	1,034	767
Live hogs, No	6,376	3,025	7,149	1,068
Cattle, No	1,430	994	1,645	1,622
Sheep, No	1,829	1,516	2,148	1,831
Hides, lbs	93,957	68,689	123,860	112,137
Highwines, brls	115	465	202	375
Wool, lbs	162,990	20,320	1,780	18,650
Potatoes, bu	3,676	1,511	350	....
Lumber, m	683	1,646	407	1,164
Shingles, m	670	....	659	1,585
Lath, m	265	140	2	219
Salt, brls	....	....	840	620

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,893 bu corn; 4,970 bu oats; 2,254 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 44 cars corn; 5 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 64 cars or 23,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	March 2, '72.	Feb. 24, '72.	March 3, '71.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	25,378	24,814	14,856
Wheat, bu	21,938	25,790	82,145
Corn, bu	329,292	370,840	83,073
Oats, bu	86,282	77,671	41,913
Rye, bu	7,262	10,772	7,333
Barley, bu	45,860	23,270	19,070
Dressed hogs, No	12,576	15,756	12,337
Live hogs, No	43,797	63,170	24,600
Cattle, No	10,709	9,328	9,313
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	25,930	22,803	16,092
Wheat, bu	20,490	13,171	12,332
Corn, bu	120,205	125,891	20,737
Oats, bu	65,248	51,395	12,082
Rye, bu	2,865	4,248	1,820
Barley, bu	41,740	37,432	7,706
Dress'd hogs, No	6,905	9,207	4,632
Live hogs, No	32,170	30,325	16,093
Cattle, No	8,343	9,854	6,154

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	300	573
Pork, brls	4,983	2,455
Lard, lbs	919,998	5,907,374
Meats, lbs	903,768	5,855,392

The produce markets were rather less active to-day, with few important changes in price. Wheat was better, and oats was weak. With these exceptions the markets were steady, with the quiet feeling that usually prevails on Saturday.

Highwines were rather more active at yesterday's figures, with buyers at 85c and sellers at 85½c, some holders being firmer in their views than yesterday. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 85½c; 50 brls at 85½c; and 100 brls at 85c.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. The Selkirk was chartered to take 33,000 bu corn, by sail, to Buffalo, at 12½c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady. A total of 874 head was sold at $5.60 for good, $5.05 for choice, and $5.10 for extra—closing steady.

Provisions were less active, but a shade firmer, for no particular reason other than the fact that several parties on the short side of pork and lard arrived simultaneously at the conclusion that the decline noted this week could not last forever, and that it was possible a sharp reaction would set in before long. Hence they bid rather freely for products, which owners held with more firmness than yesterday, there being comparatively few offerings. But there was no marked advance in prices, the highest figures being below those of yesterday, and the market closed weak on pork. Meats were inactive, and nominally unchanged, buyers holding off as heretofore. There has been very little demand for meats this week, though shipments are still large. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $12.20; do seller May, $12.40; do seller June, $12.60; prime mess, $11.40@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.70; do seller April, $8.85; do seller May, $8.95; do seller June, $9.05. Green meats nominal at 3½c for shoulders; and 6½@6¾c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for rough sides; 5⅝@6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@8c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.02½; 3,000 brls do at $12.00; 2,000 brls do seller April, at $12.25; 2,750 brls do at $12.20; 500 brls do seller May, at $12.45; 2,500 brls do at $12.42½; 2,750 brls do at $12.40; 140 brls do at $12.35; 1,000 brls do seller June, at $12.60; 1,000 tcs lard at $8.70; 250 tcs do at $8.65; 500 tcs do at $8.62½; 1,750 tcs do at $8.60; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.95; 250 tcs do seller June, at $9.05; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.85; 45,000 lbs rough sides at 5½c; 50 boxes Cumberlands, at 6⅛c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, at 5¾c; 100 boxes do at 6⅛c; 200 boxes short clear, at 6¼c; 10 brls pigs tongues, at $6.50; 10,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 7c packed.

The following shows the statistics of hog packing to date, at the four principal Western points:

	To date.	Same time last season.	Total last s'n.
Chicago	1,155,415	872,929	919,216
Cincinnati	661,581	489,115	500,066
St. Louis	400,000	302,681	305,800
Milwaukee	316,000	227,000	241,000

Flour was less active, but firm at yesterday's prices. The shippers were not buying, as is usual on Saturday—like school children, they generally take that for a holiday. Sales were confined to 200 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do at $9.00; 25 brls red winter at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras at $7.25; 300 brls do (part Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.60; 400 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines (Oak Grove) at $4.62½, at mill. Total, 1,375 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $16.00, on track.

Wheat was less active, at a shade below the outside figures of yesterday. The market opened strong, with a good demand for cash wheat from parties in Ohio and Indiana for milling purposes, but was rendered tame by the subsequent report that the Liverpool and New York markets were inactive and heavy. Our wheat has been in good request from those sections for some time past, owing to the scarcity of winter wheats. The demand has principally been for May delivery, and this is probably what has sustained our market during the past month. Seller April opened at $1.26, advanced to $1.26¼, and closed at $1.26¼. Seller the month sold at $1.24@1.24¼. Seller last half do at $1.24¼, and seller May at $1.30@1.30¼, all closing with holders at the outside. Other grades than No. 2 spring were nominal, at $1.29@1.31 for No. 1; $1.16@1.18 for No. 3, and $1.07@1.09 for rejected, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (strictly fresh receipts) at $1.25½; 800 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu do (rejected) at $1.24¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 30,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 16,000 do at $1.24¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.24. Total, 112,400 bu.

Corn was very quiet and averaged ½c lower than yesterday, the demand from all classes of operators being quite light, though New York was quoted firm early. It closed weak in sympathy with a weaker New York. The market for No. 2, cash or seller the month, opened at 39c, declined to 38½c, and closed at 38½@38⅝c; seller April sold at 40@39⅞c; seller May at 43@43½c; seller June at 43@43½c; seller May and June at 42½@42⅝c, and seller July at 43½@44c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 69,800 bu No. 2 at 39c; 12,000 bu do at 38½@38⅝c; 39,000 bu do at 38½c; 12,400 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu by sample on track at 37c. Total 134,000 bu. Corn on track was offered freely, but not wanted.

Oats were dull at ½c decline, though quoted better in New York. Buyers were few, and offerings rather free. Seller the month was quotable at 31½@31⅝c; seller April at 31½@32c; buyer do at 35c, and seller May, at 34½@35c, all closing weak. Cash sales were 10,400 bu at 31½c, and 1,200 bu at 31½c, both fresh receipts.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. No. 2 sold at 72c for seller the month or regular, and 74c for seller April. Cash sales were confined to 400 bu No. 2 at 74c; 800 bu do at 73½c; 400 bu do (regular) at 72½c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was in rather better request, and a shade firmer than yesterday, after being quoted scarce in New York, though our market opened dull at 56½c for regular No. 2, and 57½c for do seller April. The market closed at 57c for regular, and 57½c old for April. No. 3 was nominal at 50@52c, and rejected at 42@43c. Sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 59c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 6,000 bu do (regular) at 57½c; 10,400 bu do at 57c; 800 bu do at 56½c; 1,600 bu by sample at 64c; 600 bu do at 63c; 600 bu do at 59c. Total, 21,000 bu.

The following report made two weeks ago, to the Buffalo Board of Trade, will be read with interest by all those who have complained of shortage in grain shipped the past year:

The total amount of grain received by lake at Buffalo during the season of 1871, as shown by the books of the Western Elevating Co., was as follows, viz:

Wheat, bu	22,355,080
Corn, bu	26,494,892
Oats, bu	9,004,073
Rye, bu	1,142,434
Barley, bu	1,710,991
Malt, bu	36,062
Total, bu	60,743,428

Of which there was weighed under the supervision of the Board of Trade Weighmaster 23,339,552 bushels. On this amount the total shortage was 22,388 bushels, an average shortage of 0,958-100 bushels on each one thousand bushels weighed as follows (in round numbers):

	Bush.	Short.	Av. per 1000 bu.	lbs.	Value.
Wheat	7,943,000	8,960	1.130	68	$12,096.00
Corn	9,270,000	4,971	0.537	30	3,082.00
Oats	1,482,000	5,693	1.273	41	2,847.00
Rye	270,000	1,120	1.868	110	902.00
Barley	573,000	1,630	1.674	80	1,330.00
Malt	36,000	14	0.389	13	15.00
Total valuation					$20,236.00

Of these amounts the principal receipts were from—

	Bushels.	Short.	Av. per 1000 bu.	Av'rage '70, per 1000 bu.
Chicago	17,180,000	16,330	0,952	1,033
Milwaukee	2,380,000	2,454	1,028	0,680
Toledo	2,300,000	1,331	0,577	0,800
Detroit	630,000	710	1,135	0,230
Duluth	515,000	1,221	2,383	....

As compared with 1870, the figures show a slight change for the better, the average for 1870 being 0.964-1,000 bushels, and for 1871, 0.958-1,000 bushels.

The record shows in many cases the cause of shortage, for which, and for other details, my books are open to those interested.

JUNIUS S. SMITH, Weighmaster.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17, 1872.

Whereupon Mr. T. Evans, on behalf of the Weighing Committee, submitted a recommendation to the effect that the Weighmaster at each shipping point shall fill out and send to the Weighmaster at the port of delivery, a report giving date, names of elevators and vessels, and kind and quantity of grain shipped; and that the last-named official shall return the report, after having endorsed upon it the date of delivery, name of elevator, and amount of shortage, if any. The effect of this step would probably be to give to shippers at any point the means of determining the relative amount of shortage on grain shipped from different elevators, whence they could govern themselves accordingly.

It seems that some such check as this would be the most efficient, if not the only one that could be devised. Some of our readers would probably have no difficulty in naming an elevator which became so notorious for its shortage about two years ago that no shipper would buy grain there when he could obtain it at the same price elsewhere. Of course it would not do to mention names, hence the Buffalo Weighmaster has refrained from doing so.

The San Francisco *Market Review* of the 23d has the following:

We are yet without Eastern supplies of provisions by rail. Our spring trade has not yet opened. Roads are bad, mails retarded, and business suffers materially on account thereof. Our jobbers would, perhaps, be more willing to buy and stock up, were it not for the uncertainty attending the arrival of overland supplies. It is well known that large invoices are *en route* from Chicago, Cincinnati, etc., and buyers are slow to operate, fearing that should they do so there would soon be an avalanche of supplies by rail forcing upon the market, and prices would give way before they had opportunity to turn themselves. Sugar-cured hams, of standard quality, are scarce and wanted. Bacon is obtainable at low prices. Lard is without essential change. Cheese is scarce and wanted. Butter is plentiful, the local supply of fresh grass roll now about equal to the demand, and of course controls the market. It is said that no contracts have been made East for some weeks past, and shipments by rail ordered stopped until there is a good prospect of supplies coming directly through. Had we our usual trade in this line, prices throughout the line would advance; but for reasons above given, business seems to have come to a stand. Eastern mail advices represent the market firm; packing season closing sooner than was anticipated. The demand for export to Europe has been and continues large.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was firm and steady, closing at $1.24½ seller March, and $1.26¼ seller April. Corn was dull, and again lower, closing at 38½c seller April, and 42½c seller May.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

BUTTER—There are no new features to mention under this head. The demand for good to choice qualities fully equals the supply, and prices remain firm. The poorer qualities are more or less neglected and under continued liberal receipts the market is still somewhat unsettled. We report our quotations, as follows: We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods are being held with great firmness, and any considerable increase in the demand would no doubt, result in a further advance, as prices here are still relatively lower than in the East. Burlaps and gunnies are steady. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 39c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $40.00@45.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—There was less activity in the demand to-day, but there was no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past, and we continue to quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@120.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—New York factory cheese is scarce, and prices are still working upward. The demand is now fair, and the market may be quoted firm at the annexed prices: 17½@18c; New York factory gemine, 17@17½c; do imitation, 13@16c; Western factory, 13@16c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—No change was visible in this market. There is only a light movement, the demand being restricted to small lots to meet current necessities. Prices are steady and uniform as follows: Lehigh, prepared, 12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $4.50@5.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

CIDER—Remains steady at $7.00@8.25, according to quality.

EGGS—Continue declining. There was a large demand to-day, but the receipts were heavy and there were a plenty of anxious sellers at 19@20c per dozen.

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand for apples continues active both on consumption and speculative accounts, and as the supply is short in all the markets of the country, a steady upward movement of prices is witnessed. There was ½c advance to-day, and holders were refusing to fill large orders even at the improvement. Other domestic fruits were also exceedingly firm. Imported varieties ruled steady at former rates. We now quote Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $4.00@4.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8@8½c; do, new Western, 9½@10c; do new Michigan, 10½@10¾c.

FISH—There was no "let up" in the demand for fish, and all descriptions were being held with great firmness. We repeat our quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was considerable activity in the market for oranges and apples, but aside from this trading was somewhat limited. Values were unchanged, ranging as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $4.50@5.00.

GROCERIES—A slight reduction in common Rio and in Singapore Coffees, and an ⅛c decline in New Orleans sugars were the only changes noted in this market. The general trade was of a liberal character and the subjoined quotations were fully sustained:

CANDLES—Star, 18@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 22@23c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@21c; O. G. Java, at 29@30c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans, do at 9@11c; molasses do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c standard, at 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Business continues rather quiet, there being at present no very considerable movement aside from meeting the current wants of local customers. The supply is ample at the following prices: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was firm at former prices. The condition of the Boston market is reported in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* as follows: "The market is firmer and prices manifest an upward tendency. The stock is light, and importers hesitate to send out large orders, as tanners show no disposition to buy except in small quantities, fearing that their leather will not realize what it costs them; and until the exchangable value of leather is more in harmony with the cost of hides and that of labor, the hand-to-mouth mode of buying seems likely to be persevered in by our small tanners, as only the larger ones with heavy capitals, who can afford to hold their product until remunerative prices are suitable, will attempt to do a business of any magnitude under existing circumstances." Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price, branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report the demand more than usually active for the season, and the market remains firm at the prices given below:

Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 1-4c	
Bar iron	4 5-10 @ 4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10 @ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10 @ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 ½	rates
Oval	5 1-10 @ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10 @ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10 @ 5 6-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @ 8	1-2 rates
German plow steel	9 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @ 12	1-2 rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11	rates

LEATHER—Without being quotably higher, the market is stronger for all domestic leather, and in finished stock an advance seems imminent. Trade is good and steadily improving. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 27@28c; country harness, 24@26c; line city, ₩ lb, 39@42c; kip, ₩ lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ₩ ft, 28@29c; city upper, No. 2, ₩ ft, 26@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; cellar, ₩ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, ₩ lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.40@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ₩ doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market. The demand is good, and the receipts from other cities liberal. Prices are firm at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inh	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@28.00
Pickets, square	20.00@22.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.35@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.50 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate was exceedingly firm, and a further advance is talked of. Other goods in the line were comparatively steady as previously quoted:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Remain firm at the late advance. There is a steadily active demand both on local and interior account, at the annexed quotations: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d, per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch $7.25.

OILS—Turpentine was weak and a shade lower in sympathy with the Eastern market, with which exception prices ruled comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.00.

POTATOES—Continue plenty and rule steady at prices that have prevailed for the past fortnight or more, sales making at 85@90c for common mixed lots, and at 90c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Was in active demand and prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $6.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₩ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active; firm on prime lots at $3.00@3.10, and rather weak on poor, at $2.45@2.60; clover seed was firmer at $5.50@5.60. Hungarian nominal 85c@$1.05; millet at 90@95c, and flax at $1.75.

TEAS—There was only a moderate business doing in this department, and a quiet, easy feeling still pervades the market. The following quotations are furnished: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@80c; good, 90@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35c; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@75c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@85c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Nothing new was developed in this market. There is a steady fair inquiry at the quoted prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—The scarcity continues, and under a steady strong demand prices are still gradually working upward. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "There is no change to note in the wool market for the past week. The stocks are light and holders are very firm in their views, which are too high for manufacturers, who are desirous of procuring wool, but decline to buy at the present ruling prices. The supply is gradually diminishing, and as there is no prospect of any additional supplies this season, holders are not disposed to give up their vantage." We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Wash'd, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	32@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@42c
Tub-washed, prime condition	70@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c
Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@10c less.	

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending March 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,573	4,978	1,119
Tuesday	2,186	10,169	266
Wednesday	2,489	10,161	1,333
Thursday	1,676	6,055	2,358
Friday	1,436	6,398	1,839
Saturday	439	3,949	294
Total	10,809	52,770	10,008
Same time last week	9,314	60,969	8,773
Week before last	7,849	53,413	8,430

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,712	4,214	591
Tuesday	758	6,884	
Wednesday	1,583	8,836	299
Thursday	2,284	4,554	1,378
Friday	1,645	7,140	2,148
Saturday	942	3,929	1,681
Total	8,333	31,807	6,114

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and Sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	.95
To Albany	.75	.95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	.55
To Dunkirk	.45	.55
To Cleveland	.30	.37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	.30

The following minimum weights are the loads will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE.

The changes in this market during the week under review have been few and unimportant. The demand for well matured beeves continues steadily active, and fully equal to the supply, and the advanced prices recently established are thoroughly sustained. Medium to fair grades have been dull with prices a little weak and unsettled, as the supply was large while the demand was somewhat limited, being mainly confined to meeting the wants of Pittsburgh and Cleveland butchers and our own city trade. The demand for stock cattle has not abated, and prices have ruled firm at a slight advance, good to prime lots now commanding $4.20@4.50, and common to medium grades, $3.50@4.00. New milch cows are doing better than formerly. There is an increasing demand at a shade higher prices. Good to choice cows with young calves find buyers at $45.00@60.00, and common at $30.00@40.00. To-day there was a fair local and shipping demand, and the offerings were all disposed of at full rates. The market closes firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

HOGS.

The receipts of the past week aggregate 43,770, and the shipments 31,807, leaving 11,963 for packers and city butchers, of which number less than 6,000 went into the hands of the former. The market opened very quiet, and has continued so throughout. Packers were virtually out of the market, and, as Eastern advices were by no means encouraging, there was no particular urgency in the shipping demand, but the light supply stimulated holders, and they have succeeded in keeping the pens pretty well cleared without submitting to any very material decline. Some fancy lots sold at extreme prices, $4.85@4.90 being paid in a few instances, but sales at over $4.70 were exceedingly rare, while by far the larger portion changed hands at prices ranging downward from $4.50. The average quality was poor, most of the droves being rough, uneven and mixed. To-day the market was moderately active, and steady. The supply was light and by the middle of the afternoon everything was sold. The range of prices was $4.20@4.35 for inferior to common; $4.40@4.45 for medium, and $4.50@4.65 for good to strictly choice, at which range the market closed firm.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	184	$4.45	31	200	$4.40	63	295	$4.50
50	221	4.40	50	215	4.45	25	248	4.60
78	220	4.45	61	219	4.45	109	265	4.35
58	209	4.45	64	224	4.45	185	203	4.35
52	182	4.40	69	270	4.50	131	211	4.45
67	261	4.30	63	270	4.50	63	256	4.45
56	220	4.40	47	190	4.40	55	219	4.45
45	190	4.40	47	195	4.40	69	259	4.45
55	200	4.40	50	231	4.35	52	192	4.45
27	220	4.40	52	231	4.50	35	223	4.35
24	266	4.40	58	176	4.35	55	202	4.35
22	181	4.40	57	213	4.35			

SHEEP—Only a fair degree of activity was witnessed in this department of the live stock market during the past week, but the receipts have been moderate, and the prices current a week ago have been sustained, the market ruling comparatively steady at $4.00@4.75 for inferior to common thin mixed lots; at $5.25@5.75 for medium; and at $6.00@7.25 for good to really choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts, 6,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.59; prime white Western, $1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 61,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 70@70½c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 6,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 52@54c; Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Quiet at 36@39.

HOPS—Quiet at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 28@29; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 80@85c; pulled, 70@87½c; unwashed, 63c; fall clip California, 39@41c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady at 19@21c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 9½@9⅞c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 48@65c. Rice dull; 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $13.75@13.90; old, $13.50; prime, $12.00; new prime mess, $13.75 mess for June, $14.00; March, $13.75. Beef quiet; mess, $8.50@10.50; extra, $11.00@11.50. Hams quiet at $23.00@28.00. Tierce dull; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs firmer at 6c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@6c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@23c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13@17½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c; wooden bound, 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; XX spring, $5.80@6.50. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 $1.27; No. 2, $1.24. Oats steady; No. 2, 37½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 38c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 73½c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 58c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, a shade lower; no sales, buyers at yesterday's prices. Corn dull and lower; no buyers. Oats in good demand; white, 45c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat stronger, but dull; No. 1 red winter held, at $1.52, and $1.58 freely bid; No. 2, $1.50. Corn steady at 52c. Oats dull at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm, 21½@21¾c for car lots, 22½@23c for small lots; nothing doing in crude.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 25c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; nothing done; prices are nominally unchanged. Pork offered at $12.50; no demand.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; receipts 785.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—TOBACCO—Lugs, 6½@7½c; low to medium leaf, 7½@9½c; good, 10@15c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $7.00. Wheat firm; red and white, $1.50@1.70. Corn, shelled, 60c. Oats quiet; mixed, sacked, 45c. Rye, 92c. Barley, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; held at $13.25. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c, packed. Hams firm; sugar-cured, 12½c; plain, 13c, canvassed and packed. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 84c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—HAY—Easier; $28.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14.25. Bacon dull at 6@6½@8c. Hams, sugar cured, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary, 19c; fair, 20½c; half good, 20½@21½c; prime, 21½@21¾c.

Flour, corn, oats, bran, sugar, and whiskey quiet and unchanged.

STERLING—20½ for sight.

GOLD—110½.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn a shade better and quiet; high mixed, 46@46½c; low do, 45c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 39c; Michigan, 40c.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.30@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm. Corn firm; mixed Western, 66c. Oats steady at 52@53c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.00@14.25. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 6½@6¾c; sides, 7½@7¾c; clear-rib, 7½@7¾c. Lard steady at 9½c.

WHISKEY—90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1.58. Corn steady at 75c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat firm; red, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.61@1.65; white, $1.75@1.83. Corn in good demand; yellow, 65@66c; mixed, 66c. Oats firm; white, 55c; mixed, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25. Lard, 9½@9⅞c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and weak for lower and medium grades; higher qualities firm; XX winter, $7.20@7.00; XXX, $7.20@7.65. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring, on track, $1.32; No. 3 fall, $1.67. Corn easier, buyers demanding concessions; No. 2 mixed on track, 39c; do in elevator, 40@41c. Oats quiet and weak; mixed, delivered, 37½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 85c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 85c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal for jobbing and orders; sales, pork, $13.25. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; clear sides, 7½@7¾c. Lard quiet; 8½c bid, but refused.

HOGS—Quiet; extreme range, $4.30@4.80.

CATTLE—Unchanged; $3.00@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,600.

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.

THE BURNT-RECORDS BILL.

The bill prepared by the Committee on Burnt Records has been amended in the House of Representatives in such manner as to remove all valid objections against it. The provisions regarding notice of chancery proceedings to parties in possession, and to all persons interested who are residents of the State, are satisfactory—personal notice being required in every such instance. The rights of minors, married women, and lunatics are secured by a clause giving them two years after the removal of disability within which they may move to set aside any decree made in contravention of their rights. Suitable provision is made, also, for the reopening of any decree obtained by fraud or perjury. All objections of this class have been removed, and the opposition to the bill seems to have settled down upon this point, viz.: that chancery proceedings are expensive, and that although nobody need resort to chancery who does not choose to, still, if a portion of the community do go into chancery, all the rest will be virtually compelled to,—else buyers and lenders on mortgage will deal only with those who can show a decree in chancery backing up their titles. Let us see how much force this objection is entitled to:

A B wants a decree in chancery,—that is, a certificate from a court of record, to take the place of the evidence of his title, which has been burnt. He is willing to pay what it costs, because he can see a profit or advantage to himself in having it. Why should he not be allowed to detain it, supposing that he infringes no other man's rights in getting it? Because, says the objector to this bill, C D does not want any better evidence of *his* title than he has now, and if A B is allowed to better his title, C D's will suffer by comparison. It is scarcely possible to dignify this objection by calling it an argument. It is simply the snarl of the dog in the manger, who would neither eat the hay himself nor let the horse eat it. How does C D know that he or his heirs will never want any better evidence of title than he now possesses. The probability is, that his property would be worth 10 per cent more in the market if there were some speedy and convenient mode of reinstating the record evidence of his title, even though he might never avail himself of it. The purchaser would know that the chancery process was open to himself, and that he would restore the lost muniments of title at will, and he would take that fact into consideration in making his purchase.

As regards lenders on mortgage, we venture to say that *all* borrowers are anxious to have this or some other bill passed which will be accepted by capitalists as a substitute for the burnt records. At present, money is loaned only to those who are supposed to be responsible, apart from the property mortgaged. In many cases, it is true, money is advanced a second time by parties already holding mortgage on the land proposed to be built upon, without much regard to the solvency of the borrowers. But these are cases where a second loan is necessary to save the first. As a rule, loans on mortgage are made only to those who are known to be "good," irrespective of the land offered as security, and to these only at a rate of interest 1 or 2 per cent higher than would be charged if a *record title* could be obtained. The mortgage market is literally closed to the small borrowers,—to all that class who have little or nothing beside the land which they offer as security. Of all members of the community, those are most interested in the passage of this bill,—a bill which they need never avail themselves of, unless, upon a full view of their own situation and circumstances, they deem it to *their advantage* to do so.

It is supposed by some unreflecting persons that, if this bill is passed, all the rich men will forthwith resort to chancery to have their titles improved, and that thus the poorer people will be driven by force of example to do the same. In our judgment, the large property-holders, who are residents of the State, will be the last to avail themselves of the chancery process. They are generally men who know beforehand that their titles are good. They know also that possession and payment of taxes will of themselves restore the record evidence in time. They know, likewise, that no adverse claim can be set up without personal notice to themselves, which will be ample time for them to go into Court. They will be the last as a class to dabble with chancery, unless they want to sell and the buyer demands the decree, in which case, if both parties are agreed, it is right and proper that the means should exist for obtaining such decree.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

We invite attention to the speech of Senator Trumbull, delivered in the United States Senate, upon questions which, at this time, are of deep concern to the whole country, and of especial importance to the Republican party. Mr. Trumbull points to the fact that every effort to reform and expose abuses is met by personal assaults upon those who make the effort, and the objection to a reform of abuses is placed upon the ground that it would injure the Republican party; and, consequently, it is held, by those claiming to control the party, that all who interpose to arrest frauds, expose abuses, and institute reform, are enemies of the Republican party. This is nothing but the subordination of the public interests to the assumed welfare and success of the party, as if the Republican party could hope to retain public confidence by sacrificing public interests. In the case of the removal of Senator Sumner, it was distinctly avowed by Senator Morton, speaking for himself and his associates, that that act was demanded by the exigencies of party, and that whatever the party demanded should be carried out even at all hazards. When at the present session it was proposed to investigate abuses of the Government at New York, the proposition was met with the same bitter hostility on the ground that it was a reflection upon the Republican party, as if dishonesty in office was a principle of the party to be defended and protected at all risks. When the investigation was ordered, only one of the seven persons appointed to investigate, and he a Democrat, was selected from those who had favored the inquiry. It was boldly declared by Mr. Morton that the majority would not appoint a Committee who would investigate the President, as if the President, in his official conduct, could not afford to have a Committee of Investigation. That Committee, when appointed, labored as if its duty was to investigate the character and conduct of the merchants and not of the officials, and orders have since been issued to prosecute all those who had testified that, under extortion, they had paid bribes to dishonest persons still in office. The investigation into the sale of arms has been met in the same spirit,—that to go on with it is to impeach the Republican party, and Senators who support the investigation are threatened with fine and imprisonment. Mr. Trumbull declared, and every Republican in the land will sustain the declaration, "that the Republican party can only maintain its ascendancy, and ought only to maintain its ascendancy, by being a party of purity, of honesty, of fidelity to the Constitution; and when it becomes a mere spoils party, and is used to cover up frauds and dishonesty, it will soon receive the condemnation of an indignant people."

The demoralization of officials in every part of the country, in public as well as private corporations, extending even to private life, seemed to have culminated in New York under the local Government of that city. The frauds of Tammany were committed under the protection of party, and, when investigation was proposed, Tammany invoked the cry of "Party" to prevent it; that is the universal cry raised by dishonest officials whose acts are about to be investigated. The popular demand for investigation was not defeated; it has been presented in all parts of the country; before it officials of every grade in State and Municipal Governments have been impeached. When such things exist, the people demand a remedy. Investigation must precede the remedy, and yet it is claimed that to investigate is "to throw mud upon the Republican party." When the country is reeking with corruption and an investigation is proposed to ascertain whether it exists among Government officials, it is met with the cry of "party," "party," "party."

Mr. Trumbull disclaimed any knowledge of any party of "Liberal Republicans" as an organization distinct from the Republican party. Mr. Morton having styled the resolutions adopted by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri as an "essentially Democratic" and "anti-Republican" platform, Mr. Trumbull examined and commented upon these resolutions. He claimed that they contain the very principles on which the Republican party was founded, and on which it has won all its triumphs. If the Democracy of Connecticut has adopted the same declaration of principles, it ought to be a matter of congratulation. These resolutions declare that they will, "by no act or word, endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union;" that they will sustain "emancipation;" they favor "equality of civil rights;" they advocate "enfranchisement" and "complete amnesty for all;" these have been all fundamental principles of the Republican party. The last National Republican Convention favored amnesty in its resolutions, and the President, in a special message, has urged it upon Congress. Three times has the House of Representatives passed a bill granting it.

Another of these resolutions reads "that no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people." If that be "anti-Republican and essentially Democratic," will it be claimed that the reverse of it is the doctrine of the Republican party? The same resolutions declare that the "shameless abuse of the Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections demands the thorough and genuine reform of the public service." The fact of the demoralization of the Civil Service was notorious. That it was used to control conventions and elections had been attested too overwhelmingly to admit of denial. A reform of that Civil Service was no new thing with Mr. Trumbull. He had introduced the bill which had passed Congress under which the Civil Service Commission was organized. He had, during several years past, introduced other bills looking to reforms in the mode of appointments.

The same series of resolutions declared that "local self-governments, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority," and that "unconstitutional laws" ought not to be resorted to. To these declarations Mr. Trumbull gave his hearty approval, claiming that they were endorsed by the people of all parties. While in favor of any and every measure, no matter how vigorous, necessary to suppress Ku-Klux and other outrages, he claimed that there was ample means and authority for so doing, without going beyond the Constitution.

The last resolution, which was denounced as "essentially Democratic and anti-Republican," was as follows:

> That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand the uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of any honest party to selfish interests.

There could be no successful denial of the soundness of this declaration. But it was complained that these men had called a Convention to meet in Cincinnati, and it was said they were to meet to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. What was the authority for this assumption? The right of Republicans to meet and advocate political reforms could not be denied. Can they not so meet without being stigmatized as unfaithful to the party? The men who meet at Cincinnati may be able to present their views in such a form as shall lead to their adoption by the whole Republican party, and if so, what becomes of the denunciation heaped upon them in advance? In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull declared that he recognized no such party allegiance as prohibits the independent thinkers of the party from consulting together for the promotion of what they believe to be the best interests of the nation; and that the principles enunciated in the Missouri resolutions are those which will go down to posterity as constituting the proudest record of the Republican party. For these he had always contended, and would contend to the end.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The present position of the Common Council on the question of vacating Quincy street renders it imperatively necessary that the Legislature should pass the bill giving the United States Government the power to condemn streets and alleys in cities for the erection of public buildings, in the operation of which the vacation of Quincy street is included. The Legislature has delayed consideration of the bill, under the impression that the City Council would remove the obstacles in the way of the improvement of the block. The bill has passed the Senate, and we trust the House will not waste any time in enacting it. There is little or no hope that the ordinance pending in the Council will pass. The city charter requires a three-fourths vote of all the Aldermen elected to secure its passage. Some of the Aldermen are in jail, some under indictment, some are absent, and there are others so narrow-minded in their sectionalism that they will never vote for any improvement which does not tend to enhance the value of their own property, or to minister to the convenience of their special neighborhoods. The patience of the Government will be exhausted long before the thirty votes necessary to the passage of the ordinance can be obtained. Another quibble over which the Council is puttering relates to the application of the supposed indemnity for the surrender of the street,—whether it shall go to the city or to the owners of the block. The passage of the bill in the Legislature will effectually settle this question by leaving its application to the Court which fixes the value of the street and cross-alley to be vacated. In comparison with the value of the block, and especially with the general value and benefit of the improvement to the whole city, the supposed indemnity is a paltry consideration, which should not be allowed to prejudice the purchase of the square by the Government. The Legislature has it in its power to remove the numerous obstacles which selfishness and private greed have constantly thrown in the way of this public improvement, and we trust that it will exercise that power promptly. Let the United States Government be placed in possession of its property at once, and let the paltry disputes between Aldermen, in and out of jail, be an after-consideration, to be settled in the Courts, where they belong. We feel confident that the General Assembly will look upon this subject in a liberal and comprehensive manner, and will pass the bill promptly upon a fair view of this dead-lock in the Council, indirectly produced by the charter, but directly produced by men whose ideas of public spirit and general benefit never exceed their own ward limits. The Government has already been hindered and well-nigh baffled at every attempt it has made to restore its buildings here; and now, when it was on the eve of concluding its negotiations and commencing work on one of the finest improvements in the country, its operations are clogged by a dispute concerning a narrow, crooked fraction of a street, which never was of any value to the city, and ought to have been closed up long ago. The result of all these provocations, if they are persisted in, will be that the Government will revoke its appropriation of four millions, go back to the old site, and patch up the old Post Office building. As there seems to be no hope that the Common Council will or can, under our iron-clad charter, allow the Government to come into possession of its own, we again appeal to the Legislature to pass the bill, and allow the Government to carry out its designs. Those who wish to fight over unimportant quibbles can then take them into the Courts and fight over them till doomsday, if they are so inclined.

A WORD TO A MALIGNANT.

The New York *Times* has a correspondent in Chicago whose sole aim seems to be to place the city in a false light before the public. Scarcely a letter has been forwarded by this man which has not been marked, either by false statements or by still more damaging innuendoes, which are calculated to impress Eastern people with the conviction that Chicago is a hot-bed of vice, that she is misapplying the relief funds which have been sent here, and that her energies and resources are mainly expended in ministering to the tastes of the lowest elements of society. We have before alluded to the mischievous character of these letters, and again call attention to them, that our friends at the East may not be misled by them. In his last letter, printed in the New York *Times* of March 1, he writes:

> We are showing our gratitude to a liberal world by supporting 2,000 saloons,—the police report 1,987,—five theatres, and still further to exhibit our poverty and need of assistance from abroad, we are told that plans are being drawn for a four hundred thousand-dollar opera-house. So you see we intend to keep up with the "civilization of the age," notwithstanding the great destruction which came upon us last October.

As Chicago has not the benefit of a prohibitory liquor law, we do not see how the existence of saloons is to be avoided; but would it not have been in better taste for this correspondent to have shown the instrumentality which Chicago had in the passage of the new Temperance law, which will tend to close up the worst of these saloons, and to diminish the support of the rest in an indirect manner, and to have stated that the entire American press of the city advocated its passage, and still advocates its thorough execution? Every city, town, and village in the land have their saloons,—Chicago, even with her large foreign-born population, having no more in proportion than other places, and not likely to have so many after the Temperance law goes into effect. The five theatres, which this correspondent complains of, dwindle down to two small theatres, one of which is nothing but a wooden shanty, and one or two small negro-minstrel halls, all of which derive their main support from the working classes, who just now have remunerative wages, and consequently more money to spend, and naturally enough, after their day's work, want recreation. As to the alarming possibility that Chicago may have an opera-house at some distant day, we have little to say, and only plead guilty to the hope that there is good taste enough in the city to have one; but as the plans have not even yet been made, nor any steps taken looking that way, we are unable to say whether it will cost four hundred thousand or four hundred dollars. Our prejudices are in favor of the former sum.

There are many points about Chicago,—such as the energy and enterprise with which she is trying to make good her losses, the great public works which she is contemplating, the thorough manner in which she is punishing official dishonesty, the development of her trade and industries, the rehabilitation of her charitable and religious establishments, and the faith, hope, and courage of her people under unusually depressing circumstances, as well as their determination to show the world that its liberality has not been squandered,—which are worthy of the attention of this correspondent. Every city has its dark side; but we trust that ours is no darker than that of other cities, but that man is very short-sighted who cannot now and then see the bright side as well. We have only to remind the New York *Times* that it is very cowardly to allow its correspondent to use his anonymous concealment for the purpose of injuring the credit of a city already struggling with an unexampled misfortune, and that by so doing it will not make friends either in Chicago or the West.

The excuse or apology of the friends of Nelson's Eminent Domain bill for not providing any method by which cities can raise the money to pay for land taken for street openings, viz.: that it would be introducing a new subject into the bill and would thus be in conflict with that provision of the State Constitution which prohibits any bill embracing more than one subject, is plainly an afterthought. To provide for condemning land without prescribing any mode by which the land condemned shall be paid for, is an absurdity only surpassed by that of the assumption that the two things do not belong to the same subject matter. The bill as it stands is only half a bill. It should be amended in the Senate so as to provide for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by municipal corporations. At present it does not provide for the exercise of such power. By reciting the language of the Constitution, viz.: that municipal corporations may pay for local improvements "by special assessment, or special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise," the defect may be cured. The bill will then be no more unconstitutional than the Constitution itself.

The Cedar Falls (Iowa) *Gazette* takes half a column to tell us that Peter Melendy, United States Marshal, is not one of the proprietors of that paper, and that the *Gazette* is not in favor of General Grant, as a first choice, for the Presidency.

"Fair Play," who writes to us controverting our statement regarding the meeting of lumbermen in this city at which Senator Ferry immortalized himself, is referred for particulars to the officers of the meeting.

During Saturday's session of the Senate, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, moved to call up his resolution asking for copies of the instructions given by the President to the District Attorney of New York. Senator Conkling objected, because he and others wished to speak "of the resolution, and of Mr. Bayard's motives in offering it." This anxiety about motives is amusing, but leads to a vast amount of useless talk. It was necessary to devote two weeks to finding out whether Senators Sumner and Schurz were French spies, before an investigation finally voted for by the whole Senate could be ordered. We trust that the resolution of Mr. Bayard may be affirmed or negatived, as quickly as may be, without delaying action on more important subjects, by trying to turn the Senator inside out, and wring his guilty motives from him. The question is not so much whether it is love of purity that impels Mr. Bayard's motion, but whether the motion is in itself good or bad. It seems to us in any event useless. Whatever the words of the instructions in questions may have been, their spirit is best seen in the action upon them by the District Attorney. It is best, then, that Senator Conkling should spare us a dissection of Bayard's wicked thoughts and wishes, and that the Senate should rise above the personalities of the last two weeks, and venture on some decisive action on something, even if the Presidential election *is* near at hand. The cohesive power of public plunder is well illustrated in the manner in which Tweed maintained his ruinous influence in New York City. The recent examination, by the Comptroller of that city and his clerks, of the pay-rolls and bills submitted to the new Board of Audit, has developed the existence of a host of sinecurists who were thoroughly organized as "strikers" at primaries and "repeaters" at elections, whose power was always exercised to support political leaders who were carrying out the infamous plans of Tweed. The examination of these pay-rolls, as far as it has progressed, already shows that he kept, at the public expense, fully 3,000 men who were never of any use to the public service, but, on the other hand, absolutely detrimental. On the list of lamp-painters he had ninety names, seventy more than were ever employed before his time. On the Water Police were sixty-seven more persons than the law allowed, while on the roll of Engineers' assistants were 2,300 men, half of whom were constantly idle. The Inspectors of Sewers and Streets were also found to be greatly in excess of the number necessary to perform the duties, and the remaining pay-rolls show a like proportion of sinecurists. And yet it would seem that there is not power enough in New York to bring these confederated scoundrels to punishment.

The German Government has given a fresh proof of its sagacity by creating in Alsace and Lorraine sixty-three "forest administrators," each of whom is to superintend 14,000 acres of land, prevent useless destruction of timber, and encourage the planting of trees. This is a Napoleonic idea. It is a measure calculated to diminish that want of forests that afflicts Europe far more than it does America. The difference is, however, that we need them to increase our rainfall; we have lumber enough to last us for centuries, while the pressing need across the ocean is for wood in itself. Oak is especially in demand. France produces every year 1,320,000,000 gallons of wine, and uses 1,500,000 cubic feet of oak in making casks. The greater part of this is imported at a cost of $3,000,000. Austria supplies much of it, but the drain upon her resources has been so heavy that she has now only 250,000 acres of choice woodland. The Romans called Mount Ætna, in Sicily, *nemorosa* (wooded), because its sides were covered with a quarter of a million acres of trees. Now, the old forest sites are bare rocks. Spain and Greece are substantially woodless. Holland, Belgium, North Germany, and England are importers of lumber. Norway and Sweden, which have furnished almost every European country with cargo after cargo of timber, have been obliged to limit the destruction of forests by law. Unless the present enormous consumption of wood is checked by research and invention, a century or two will see forest-farms, where trees are grown and harvested like grain. This is actually done in a certain township of New England to-day. A man owns some valuable woodland and each year cuts down a twentieth of his trees, sells them, and prepares the ground for a new crop. It has been found that twenty years' growth makes them marketable, and their owner is now cutting off his timber for the second time. And yet our tariff laws offer a premium of 20 per cent to encourage the cutting down of our remaining forests.

The excitement in England over the Lord Chamberlain's supervision of the Christmas pantomimes had peacefully subsided when a repetition of the ill-judged interference re-aroused and intensified it. On the day before Ash Wednesday the theatres were notified that their regular entertainments must be omitted. It was found, however, that the authorities regarded minstrel shows, concerts, and circus performances as consistent with true piety. They were all allowed, and Christy's Minstrels reaped a rich harvest at the expense of Shakspeare. The utter absurdity of making this distinction in favor of the less refined amusements has been pointed out to the Lord Chamberlain year after year. It was thought that the reiterated remonstrance, coupled with the unpleasant position of the Government on the pantomime question, had put a stop to the annual attempt to enforce the observance of Lent, but the result proved the falsity of this idea. What makes the exercise of this authority more irksome to the British public, is the fact that neither the Catholic nor Greek Churches can enforce such regulations in the strongholds of their power. In Vienna, "Society" declines to dance on Ash Wednesday, but gives dinner parties and goes to theatres with no restriction whatever. In St. Petersburg, "Society" shrinks from the profanation of dancing within the city walls, and so gives balls outside of them during the day and returns to the town and the drama in the evening. In England, the day is practically unobserved, save by the Catholics and High-Church Episcopalians. It is neither a holiday nor fast-day. Business goes on as usual until evening comes, and the Lord Chamberlain's decree closes the theatres and robs hundreds of hard-working persons of their nightly pay. Evidently the English, by reiterating every Sunday their submission to the powers that be, have insensibly imbibed a too great reverence for the customs that be. A century ago, when Lent opened the theatres closed. Now, although the opening of Lent is merely a vague idea, the closing of the theatres is a very palpable fact.

The testimony given between 1648 and 1700 against the witches of New England is being curiously reproduced in the trial of a French woman for sorcery, at Marseilles. What the Rev. Increase Mather styled "ye unmistakable deeds of ye devil" are alleged against this luckless old woman by half a dozen accusers. She has fascinated some persons by her "evil eye;" some she has caused invisible agencies to beat and pinch; she has slain cattle; she has broken furniture and shaken houses, and she has flown through the air on a broomstick with the greatest ease and agility. One unwary person was seen in the provision store, which the witch most unromantically keeps, and his marriage-engagement was broken forthwith. Another witness had cursed the old woman, and the stones of the street straightway preached sermons to him by leaping up and striking him on the head. A woman tried to whip the sorceress, and a sulphurous whirlwind carried away her chignon, while a pair of goat's feet danced heavily on her bonnet. These are but specimens of the sworn statements of the witnesses against the accused, and reveal a depth of credulity scarcely credible at this late day.

PERSONAL.

Neal Dow is writing letters to the London *Times*, urging the extension of the Maine Liquor law over Great Britain.

—An invoice of fifty factory girls, imported from Scotland, arrived at Norwich, Conn., on Feb. 27.

—Katie Davis, a bright Stockton, (Cal.) girl, has been appointed clerk in the office of the Federal Revenue Assessor in that city.

—Isaacs, the hangman of New York City, charges $30 each for every noose he furnishes for first-class executions.

—M. de Villemessant, who is giving his recollections of Paris journalism, says that Alexander Dumas, who gained millions of francs by his pen, died poor.

—The last act of M. Conti, the late Private Secretary of Napoleon III., was to send a telegram to his old master at Chiselhurst, saying that he died faithful to the Imperial cause.

—Mrs. Priscilla K. Ferris, who died at her residence near Red Bank, O., on Friday, in the 79th year of her age, had lived in the Miami Valley since 1812.

—Alfred Lanier Price, the founder and for more than twenty-five years an editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, died in that city on Sunday last, at the age of 57.

—A jury was empanelled at Reading, Pa., recently the average age of the members of which was 80 years. The oldest was 92 and the youngest 71.

—A Meriden, Conn., lad, a few days ago, was brought before a Court for truancy and other boyish misbehavior, and when asked the reason for his conduct replied, "I've got a step-mother."

—E. A. Woodward, of Tammany notoriety, has sold the property on Main street, South Norwalk, Conn., known as the "Club House," for $1,000, and a wharf lot near by for $13,500.

—The Maine Central Railroad Company paid last year to persons on account of injuries received in the accidents at Freeport, Farmingdale, and Bangor, $46,000.

—The male members of the Catholic church at Stamford, Conn., have surrounded their cemetery with a wall eighteen rods in length and four feet in height and width, doing the work in three days.

—Alfred Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the Congressmen who were made prisoners by the rebels, while making their way to Washington from where they had been viewing the battle of Bull Run, is visiting New York.

—A German lady in Indianapolis, whose husband died about a year ago, leaving his property mortgaged to the fullest extent, has managed his business so skilfully that she has released it all, and is now in possession of an income of $2,000.

—The Hon. Henry Wilson was in Farmington, Mass., last Friday, and gave $100 each to the Congregational and Freewill Baptist Sunday-school libraries. Mr. Wilson is a native of the town; and when he was a boy books were not so plenty as now. He once travelled twenty-eight miles to borrow and return one book.

—Mr. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, has just completed the miniature model of one of the fleetest yachts, in the carving of which he has for some time employed his leisure hours. It has been sold for the sum of $25, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—Sergeant Jackson, an inmate of a National Military Asylum, has become the only heir to the Jackson estate of Harrisburg, Penn. The estate, which has been fifteen years in litigation, has just been settled, leaving a margin in his favor of $80,000, with the expense of Court $1,500.

—The many friends of Jervis McEntee, whose rank among the first landscape artists of New York has long been assured, will gladly hear that he now seems likely to recover from the alarming illness to which any other than a fatal termination seemed a few days ago almost impossible.

—Mary G. Remsen, of Brooklyn, has brought suit against the Board of Health for removing her son to the Flatbush Hospital when sick with the small-pox. The young man died in the hospital and his mother asks $10,000 damages, claiming that he was well cared for at home.

—The bequest of the late Judge Joseph P. Allyn for a work of art on the park in Hartford, is to be appropriated for a statue of General Israel Putnam, and the commission for the work has been given to J. Q. A. Ward, of New York. The Hon. T. M. Allyn has offered to contribute a sufficient sum in addition to the bequest to erect the statue.

—In sentencing the ruffians in New York, on Friday, Justice Dowling said:

> It's a pretty idea that peaceable citizens can be assaulted with impunity, and officers, because they are officers, pass unmolested. I intend to show to all ruffians that there must be an end to ruffianism. Hereafter all your class brought before me will receive the severest penalty prescribed by law. One year in Penitentiary each.

—At the sale of Fisk's canaries, in New York, last week, one familiar to passengers by the steamer Providence was sold to the advertising agent of a Chicago trinket-dealer for $15.75. "I paid that price, you know, because it will give me a gratuitous advertisement," remarked this enterprising fellow aside.

—The Nashville *Union* of Feb. 22 says that investigation has led with apparent certainty to the establishment of the fact that the Drakes of Middle Tennessee and their kin are the true heirs to the estates of Sir Francis Drake, the great English navigator, and that there are unclaimed in the Bank of England $120,000,000 to be divided among them.

—There are four generations of John Ingles now living in Indiana. The venerable patriarch of the family, John Ingle, Sr., resides at Ingle's Station, a few miles from Evansville. His age is between 80 and 90. His son, John Ingle, Jr., is President of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, who has a son named John Ingle, and that son has a little son named John Ingle.

—Joaquin Miller lectured in San Francisco a few nights ago. He introduced himself by saying that this was his first attempt to lecture, and, if the then condition of his mind remained unchanged, it would be his last. He closed with the following remark: "I thank you for your attention, and (lifting his eyes upward) I am thankful to Him who doeth all things well that I have been enabled to get through."

—Marie Pierre, a native of San Domingo, who has resided in New Orleans since 1809, died in that city on Feb. 26, aged 108. When 82 years old, her eye-sight so far failed as to compel the use of glasses, but on attaining her 90th year her eye-sight again became strong enough for her to dispense with spectacles, and continued so up to the time of her death.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of March 2 says:

> They had almost a blood-curdling sensation at the National Theatre last evening, but the skill and readiness of the lady rope-walker prevented it. We have already described this woman's terrific slide backward down a steep rope from gallery to stage, she standing upright the while. Last evening the thin rope was too slack, and when she had made part of the ascent she lost her balance, and, dropping the umbrella and fan into the audience, fell and caught the rope with her hands. Then she swung herself up, and completed her performance amid the cheers of the assemblage.

—Baron von Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, who will reach Washington about Feb. 20, has, for many years, had charge of very important interests of the Imperial Russian Government in the East, as Consul General at Bucharest, where Russia has for some time been sustaining a *quasi* protectorate of the Principalities. He belongs to an old Russo-German family, long resident in Russia, and is spoken of not only as an accomplished scholar and a man of brilliant literary attainments, but as an able and shrewd diplomatist. He is accompanied by Count Kreutz, a young Russian nobleman, who has already distinguished himself in the diplomatic service on the Continent, and who comes out to America as an attache of the Russian Legation.

—On Feb. 23, John D. Blanchard, a prominent business man of Palmer, Mass., fell dead in his own door yard, from what was supposed to be disease of the heart. On Feb. 27 the funeral was held, the grave dug, and preparations were making to convey the body from the house, when the life-like appearance of the face was remarked, and doubt expressed as to the body being dead. It was also discovered that the blood was limpid in his veins, and there were warm spots under his arms and on his back. The idea of burial was given up, and a galvanic battery applied by the doctors, without, however, restoring life. The doctors gave it as their opinion that he is dead, yet they advise that interment be delayed until signs of decomposition are visible. Since his decease the face is unchanged in its life-like appearance; the blood follows the finger as it is pressed along a vein on the arm or hand, and the warm spots continue.

—Daniel Treadwell, a well-known scientific gentleman living in Cambridge, Mass., died on Tuesday, at 80 years of age. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1791. He possessed great inventive genius, and early began to put it to practical use. He commenced by making wooden screws, and afterward constructed the first printing-press whose motive-power was other than human. In 1825 he made a survey for bringing water into Boston; in 1826 he invented a system of railroad turnouts, by which means trains could be run each way over a single line of track; in 1839 he invented machines for the spinning of hemp, which have not yet passed into disuse. He was very successful in casting heavy ordnance of iron and steel in anticipation of the famous Armstrong gun. For eleven years, from 1834 to 1845, he was Rumford Professor in Harvard University, and through his whole life he did much to advance the cause of science and art throughout the world.

—A Binghamton letter to the New York *Sun* announces the death of Bradley Grant on Feb. 27, who thus starved himself to death:

> The time required was just six weeks to a day. During all this interval he had not taken three ounces of any kind of food. On Jan. 30, the first day of his long death-fast, he eat part of an egg beaten up with a little milk. Of this he supped only two tablespoonfuls. His next meal was fifteen days afterwards and consisted of but half a cup of tea and a piece of toast about the size of a man's three fingers. Then he went without food for twenty days. His last meal consisted of one ounce of toast, which he was induced to swallow on the 15th ult. A few days before he died two teaspoonfuls of brandy and water were forced down his throat. This sums up all the food that passed into his stomach during the six weeks. His wife and family have watched him night and day to see if he did not visit the pantry in their absence and eat something. But he never went, and the food was never disturbed. It is believed that Mr. Grant was suffering from mental derangement superinduced by overwork. He was never known to have had any family difficulty. The farm buildings were all in excellent condition, and the farm well stocked. He leaves a wife and a three-months old child. His body was reduced to a perfect skeleton.

—The demise of a noted character in New York is thus chronicled by the *World*: To the majority of her customers she was known only as "the Fulton street cake aunty," while comparatively few knew that the little stand at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets was presided over by Mrs. Connor. She was an old landmark. Scores of men now well advanced in years used to patronize her when they were schoolboys, and later, when they had attained to the dignity of office boys and messengers. All the newsboys, bootblacks, and street gamins knew her and spent their spare pennies at her stand. With many of them she kept little accounts. Her stock of pastries included the fanciful varieties of cheap tarts, gingerbread, and doubtful plum-cake. The old lady was always neatly dressed, and her smiling face was well known to most of the myriads of foot passengers who passed her stand on their way to the ferry. When first she set up her little board at the corner she alone reaped the profits of her business, paying no rent to the city. She had many battles during her life with the Street Inspectors and Bureau of Permits, and notwithstanding the many raids made upon adjoining stands, she always managed to maintain her position on the corner, and the recurrence of each morning found Mrs. Connor awaiting the customers that were sure to come. A few days ago the old lady failed to make her diurnal appearance, and two days later her stand was removed by friends. Then it was announced that she was dead, and that her heirs had been bequeathed a fortune of $10,000, all of which had been realized by the old lady from her little daily sales of tarts and cakes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The police of Boston ask for an increase of their salaries The Captains want $1,500 a year; Lieutenants, $1,400; Sergeants, $1,300, and patrolmen, $1,200.

—At Glasgow, Scotland, an iodine factory uses up 4,000 tons of seaweed every year.

—The Schenectady locomotive works employ 675 men.

—The Newark (N. J.) Board of Education decided to admit colored children into public schools by a vote of 21 to 1. The negative vote was given by John Smith.

—There are 145 persons confined in the Louisville Workhouse; 102 of the number are men, and 43 women. The institution is an old building, and in many respects unfit for the purpose.

—The Washington Artillery was mustered in last week at the national capital, under the captaincy of C. M. Alexander, and will give a grand ball at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening.

—Some idea of the vastness of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is had in the fact that no fewer than 14,000 persons were under its roof on the occasion of the royal thanksgiving.

—Cheyenne people have on foot a project to build by subscription a public hall, to be called "Recreation Hall," and to be used for gymnastics, dancing, roller-skating, and other similar performances.

—Some Chester County (Pa.) woodcutters recently sawed down a large poplar tree, and found snugly ensconced therein a hickory sapling, fully four inches inside the bark. Both hickory and poplar were perfectly sound.

—An iron bridge, with stone abutments and centre pier, is to be built across Park River, at the western terminus of College street, near the south end of Sigourney street, Hartford. The cost is not to exceed $26,000.

—The Lawrence papers are giving nearly the whole of their local columns to reports of Mr. Hammond's meetings. There must have been a great deal of wickedness in Lawrence, for there certainly seems to be almost unlimited repentance.

—Some young scamps have, it appears, been in the habit of gumming the slide at the Post Office in St. John, N. B., thereby causing the written letters to remain where they can be easily picked out, appropriated if they contain valuables, or returned if they are of no use to boys.

—The Town Council of Clifton, Canada, have resolved to petition the Ontario Legislature for special acts conferring power upon the Mayor and Council of that town, that they may more effectually suppress robberies and lawlessness on the border.

—At Mobile, on Monday last, a sailor from the revenue cutter Delaware, with the assistance of several other sailors, cleaned out a policeman and afterwards whipped all the prisoners in a cell, and while being conveyed to the wharf to be sent aboard the vessel, pushed an officer overboard.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says of the City Insane Asylum: "One hundred and twenty men, women, and children, of all nationalities and colors, are morally and physically rotting away in the exiguous cells and limited courts of a prison constructed after the model of the French Bastile."

—It has been announced that the venerable parish of St. John's, Washington, will commence building this spring a new church edifice, which for architectural grandeur will surpass anything in that city. The old edifice is to remain as it is, while the new edifice will be known as St. John's chapel.

—There is a growing tendency among the large manufacturing interests of the East, to move Westward. Among recent removals are Colby Brothers & Co., manufacturers of willow ware, &c.; the Case & Thomas, Manufacturing Co., and S. H. Thomas, manufacturer of ink, bluing, mucilage, &c., from Waterbury, Vt., to Reading, Michigan.

—The Philadelphia Board of Health, in consequence of numerous complaints received, have taken up the subject of the filthy condition of the water in the Schuylkill River. The Fairmount Park Commissioners have been investigating this subject for some time past, and they propose building a sewer along the river to abate the nuisance.

—J. N. Miller, of Athol Depot, Conn., took, many years ago, from the bed of the Connecticut River, a large fragment of slate-colored stone, upon one side of which are three distinct impressions or portraits of a fish, all represented with a minuteness not excelled by the most skilful engraver. The stone is evidently wholly composed of petrified fishes.

—The site of the old Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, was put up for lease at auction on Wednesday, but the limit of $14,600 was not reached, and the lease was bought in by the trustees. The highest bid was $14,300, offered by Alderman Terence Farley.

—A record of the weather has been carefully kept at Fort Sanders. It shows that sixty-three inches of snow have fallen at that point during the past season, a greater quantity than for seven years past. On the 24th of January last, the spirit thermometer marked twenty-five degrees below zero, and for seven succeeding days the average was twenty degrees below zero.

—As but comparatively few private residences in London or Paris boast of the luxury of a bath-room, there are establishments which make a specialty of sending to your house all the conveniences for bathing. A cart drives up to your door with a barrel of hot water, slippers, bath, towls, etc., everything being prepared and the necessary articles removed at the cost of one shilling.

—All writs issued in the State of New York prior to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1822, and, perhaps for a short time subsequent were headed in this way. "The State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent," &c. It therefore became a common saying, when one man intended to sue another, "I am going to put the Grace of God" to such or such a man.

—A Canadian journal says: "On this side a sample, even of hardware, or any material—within, of course, certain necessary limits as to bulk—may be sent through the Post-Office for one cent per ounce; while the same samples, on the other side, will cost *six* cents. Then, again, look at the amount of business that may be transacted here for *one* cent by our postal card system. Many of our neighbors across the border must, ere this, have discovered that we do not deal so much with a certain *slow*-going quadruped as they have hitherto supposed."

—A family residing on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, owns a cat of the Thomas variety who is nearly 20 years old. He can remember clear back before Perry's monument was erected, and his footmarks are upon every roof within a mile of his home. The number of bootjacks thrown at him would keep the city in kindling-wood for ten years to come, and his back has been curved in so many fights that he now looks like a small dromedary when gaily perambulating a chimney-top. Not until some more deadly explosive than nitro-glycerine is discovered will an attempt be made to kill him.

—Anna Royce, a beautiful young lady, the daughter of Maurice Royce, living near Wurtsboro N. Y., disappeared from her home in December last. Nothing was heard of her until Thursday last, when a box marked "Miss Anna Royce, Centreville, Sullivan County, N. Y.," was received at Wurtsboro, and sent to the house of Mr. Royce. Upon being opened, it was found to contain the corpse of his missing daughter. Inquiry showed that the box, with a trunk bearing the same address, had been sent by express from New York, but nothing further has been ascertained. It is believed that Miss Royce was the victim of a crime similar to that which cost the unfortunate Alice Bowlsby her life.

—A merchant on Market Square, Knoxville, bought a load of oats a short time ago, from a countryman, who delivered them at the merchant's residence in East Knoxville. The countryman produced his ticket of weights from the city weigher, and was paid at the rate of $1 per hundred pounds. A few days since, the countryman returned to the store, and stated that he had left his binding-pole at the stable where he left the oats, and as it was some distance over there, he requested the merchant to pay him 50 cents for it. A compromise was effected on 25 cents. The merchant being busy at the time paid but little attention to the man, but afterwards found out that he had paid for the binding-pole twice. On going to his home at night he weighed the pole, out of curiosity, and found that it weighed 200 pounds, for which he had paid $2.25.

The New Fire Extinguisher.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Feb. 22, is an able article on the suppression of fire by the McKernan Patent, and signed "Citizen." There is truth in every word of that article. At the present time there are hundreds of magnificent business blocks being erected, and many more to follow. Many are trying to make them as *near* fire proof as possible,—for instance, the splendid, large and commodious business house of J. V. Farwell. To guard against fire, he is taking every precaution to flood his building in case of need. After a careful investigation of Mr. Farwell's efforts to try and save his immense warehouse, I find that the *all important* is not guarded. And now for facts. Mr. F. is now driving down an artesian well, having pipes all through the building to *flood it*. He also has, I understand, several "Babcocks" on a large scale, which is a first-rate idea. All that Mr. Farwell is doing is well done, but in case of fire—suppose it originates on the first floor, or ground floor,—how will he confine it to that floor, with all the stairway, elevator, and hatchway openings left as they usually are, *open*, and with a strong *vertical draft* drawing the flames to the roof; how will he shut off the vertical draft which does *all* the mischief. In J. H. McKernan's really valuable invention, all vertical draft is cut off, all openings are closed, the fire is confined to one room, and smothered out. I am surprised that more interest is not taken in investigating this most important invention. Not only is it valuable as a fire preventive, but it can be applied to *all* buildings, especially warehouses having hatchway openings. It can be regulated from the office or any part of a building; one or all of them can be closed, thereby saving life—how many lives have been lost in the last five years by *open* hatchways! Again, what an enormous amount of labor it will be to close all the iron shutters on Field, Leiter & Co.'s new building. Every window *must* be opened in order to close a shutter, while with the McKernan process, not a window need be opened. A man can close every shutter on the Madison and Market street fronts in less than two minutes. It can be so arranged that it can be done from the office or from the *outside* of the building. Mr. McKernan, the inventor, is a gentleman of large wealth, one of the solid men of Indianapolis. In Missouri he is largely interested in the manufacture of iron, he being the inventor of a new process of smelting ore. The St. Louis *Republican* of a recent date says: "Mr. McKernan has done more for Missouri than any other *one* man, having added millions to her wealth." I only mention this to let our people know that they are dealing with a man who can be relied on. I learn that one of our citizens, who now represents Mr. McKernan, will soon demonstrate to our Board of Underwriters and Fire Commissioners the real merit of this apparatus. SUFFERER BY THE LATE FIRE.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

What Railway Dust is Composed of.

Mr. Joseph Sidebotham has made a microscopical examination of dust blown into a railway carriage near Birmingham. He says: "I spread a paper on the seat of the carriage, near the open window, and collected the dust that fell upon it. A rough examination of this, with a two-thirds power, showed a large portion of fragments of iron, and on applying a soft iron needle, I found that many of them were highly magnetic. They were mostly long, thin, and straight, the largest being about 1-150th of an inch, and, under the power used, had the appearance of a quantity of old nails. I then, with a magnet, separated the iron from the other particles. The weight, altogether, of the dust collected was 5.7 grains, and the proportion of those particles composed wholly, or in part, of iron, was 2.9 grains, or more than one-half. The iron thus separated consisted chiefly of fused particles of dross or burned iron, like 'clinkers;' many were more or less spherical, like those brought to our notice by Mr. Dancer, from the flue of a furnace, but none so smooth; they are all more or less covered with spikes and excrescences, come having long tails, like the old 'Prince Rupert's drops'; there were also many small, angular particles, like cast iron, having crystalline structure. The other portion of the dust consisted largely of cinders, some very bright angular fragments of glass or quartz, a few bits of yellow metal,—opaque, white, and spherical bodies,—grains of sand, a few bits of coal, etc. After the examination of this dust I could easily understand why it had produced such irritation,—the number of angular, pointed, and spiked pieces of iron and the *scoria* of clinkers, being quite sufficient to account for the unpleasant effect. I think it probable that the magnetic strips of iron are laminæ from the rails and tires of the wheels, and the other iron particles, portions of fused metal either from the coal or from the furnace-bars. The large proportion of iron found in the dust is probably owing to the metal being heavier than the ordinary dust, and accumulating in cuttings such as those I passed through. If I had to travel much by railway through that district I should like to wear magnetic railway spectacles, and a magnetic respirator in dry weather."

PARIS.

The "American Case" Discussed at the French Capital.

Progress of the National Subscription.

The Recent Ministerial Resignations---Judicial Appointments.

A Dismal Carnival Season--The Last New Plays.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

All our personal occupations, our pursuits, and our discussions, multifarious as they were, have been put on one side this week by your great Alabama question. It is strange how a thing which concerns the United States has such power to excite France, and often to a greater degree than yourselves. One would say it was a family matter, touching our honor even, and which made us forget everything. Then we get ready to follow the adventure with a kind of paternal anxiety, like that of a grandfather following with pride the movements of his child, praising or excusing them all, and desiring only to see him grow up and prosper. I don't fully know how far the United States returns this affection, but they would be very ungrateful if they did not repay some part of the tender interest we take in them.

When we heard at Paris of the new variance that had been raised between your Republic and England relative to this so often settled and always reopened Alabama question, we did not believe it. Though they began talking on all sides, in parlors and club-rooms more than in the papers, and though securities fell, people said that it was some stock-jobbing report. Bankers want stocks to fall, want even a panic, perhaps, in order to have increased sales and free an overloaded market. The matter was before a Board of Arbitration. There was no storm to be feared on that side.

But when the speech of the Queen of England came, the Parliamentary discussions which followed it, and the remarks of your papers, public sentiment wheeled round completely. They found that England was riding a high horse in regard to claims which were perhaps exaggerated, but which at least had a right to be presented. As England has with us, and everywhere in the business world, rich and powerful allies who judge but by their eyes, opinions among the upper classes were divided. But the great body of the people, who judge by feeling and to some extent by instinct, are for you on account of that very instinct, and by reason of a silent but never extinguished irritation against our neighbors, who are too often our enemies, we cannot help remembering that in other days France aided our ancestors, of illustrious memory, and France, now a Republic, cannot help entertaining a national sympathy for the only great Republic of the world. This is the state of public sentiment regarding your controversy. We wait to judge, but our instincts, our traditional sympathies, and all our inclinations, are for you.

THE NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Our national subscription for the expulsion of our enemies, by the payment of the indemnity, is proceeding successfully. Yet a little while, and those who do not give will be pointed out. But the sum is so great that the national subscription alone can hardly meet it, if it is not aided by a special, in addition to the general, interest. In view of this object to be attained, all who pay any attention to finances are seeking some practical method of uniting, in a just proportion, private and public interests. Lotteries were at first thought of; the immediate renewal of licensed gaming-houses; a loan with chances, dividends, and interest; a kind of half-obligatory subscription, etc. But all these plans are now giving way to the idea of a loan, pure and simple, after the fashion of the last one, with a moderate immediate bounty, but with a less rate of interest in the future. This meets the approval of our great financiers. But as all this is yet *in futuro*, and they are waiting for the opinion of the Committee of the General Assembly, entrusted with the thorough investigation of the subject, nothing has yet been done.

THE RECENT RESIGNATIONS.

Many of the personal embarrassments arising from the hasty resignation of M. Thiers last week, have amused the Parisians this week. None have any real importance, but, taken as a whole, they have added to the difficulties surrounding the Government, what was already greatly hampered by party divisions and the threatening presence of the Germans in our territory. It is like a mass of brambles no one of which has strength to stop a wheel for a second, but which united make a formidable obstacle.

In the first place, there was the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Casimir Perrier, who profited by the decision made by the National Assembly not to return to Paris, to withdraw. This made quite a stir, because it was whispered that Mr. Perrier left, not so much on account of the decision of the Chamber, as of the more or less irritable and irritating absolutism of Mr. Thiers.

This was followed by the resignation of the Prefect of the Seine, Mr. Leon Say, who followed Mr. Perrier, not only on account of the action of the Versailles Assembly, but of its difference of opinion with the Government on questions of political economy. The situation of the Prefect of Paris, owing to the decidedly Red complexion of the Municipal Council, is a very difficult one. Mr. Say, however, got along with honor and ability. His action caused some talk, not on account of his leaving, but of the difficulty of replacing him. But this matter has been settled. A notice in this morning's *Official Journal* announce that the Government has not accepted the resignation of the Prefect. So one difficulty has been settled.

A third difficulty, of secondary importance, but which came near provoking a Ministerial crisis, also occurred this week, and was settled only yesterday. A Commission charged with investigation of purchases made during the war, and having at its head one of the most important members of the Orleanist party, the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier, had a formal, rather than a vital, difference with General Suzanne, Chief of Artillery. The General said that the Committee and its Chairman were very touchy and incredibly suspicious, and would compromise all those who had offered information, and that, consequently, he wanted to have nothing to do with them. The Committee very properly replied that it was supreme, since it was erected by the Assembly; that, if it was suspicious, it had its reasons for it, especially concerning the Minister of War and General Suzanne; that the latter was there to answer questions and not to make objections, and that consequently it demanded his removal. But the Minister of War and Mr. Thiers supported the General, who, it seems, had rendered them essential services during the war of the Commune. Finally the matter ended by the transfer of the General to other duty. There are these constant turmoils, the peculiar defect of our weak Government.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

There was a warm discussion in the General Assembly concerning the Judiciary. The close of the Empire and the brief duration of the Government of the Fourth of September were organized, among other improper performances, by scandalous appointments of Magistrates. They picked up on all sides lawyers and worthless office-holders, to make of them Judges and even Councillors, governed only by political reasons, Imperial or Revolutionary. To stop these practices, which might be renewed, many members of the General Assembly have suggested a reform, not in the Magistracy, but in the manner of choosing its members, who previously filled vacancies themselves, like the Academy. There is much to say on this subject, and there has been much talk, but nothing has been done. Public opinion is decidedly against these discussions, which are somewhat untimely when there are so many important matters to settle,—taxation, the army, the war indemnity, the Election law, etc. It is proper to say, on behalf of the General Assembly, that these important matters, being all discussed in Committee, it must await their difficult labors in order to decide properly. But public opinion in France is now so eager, so impatient, that it would gladly see every question settled before it was fairly stated. It is our great fault, and, though we see, and try to correct it, it is an organic defect which may be palliated, but not cured.

TAXATION.

Much attention is now paid in public, and in the Committees of the Assembly, to the approaching close of the commercial treaties with England and Austria, a measure in which the Government seems to be more and more determined. They also think of imposing a one-mill tax on all commercial transactions of the preceding year. But this tax, which was almost demanded by various Chambers of Commerce, and seemed to be about to pass without difficulty, is now meeting many obstacles. Many Chambers of Commerce and commercial meetings are protesting at the bare idea. The truth is, that they do not want to be taxed, and nobody wants to be. So long as only a man's neighbor is taxed, it is all right, and it is the best tax in the world. But so soon as he feels himself touched, it is all wrong; the tax is absurd, unjust, and unproductive in the highest degree. This was the only reason for the rejection of the income tax, the only practical measure of the moment. All felt themselves seriously affected; all protested, and the unlucky tax, the justice of which every one priv[…] mitted, yielded to individual egotis[…] country, it is that which chiefly kill[…]

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

We are in the midst of the Carni[…] one wouldn't judge so by the few ma[…] in the streets. There are no proces[…] *bœuf gras*, no perambulating advert[…] on grotesque wagons. But the publ[…] are the fashion. They are crowd[…] toward midnight the masks, who, du[…] day, seemed, like night birds, to rest […] holes, appear in the streets, tra[…] from all directions to the places of […] ment. Much good may it do the[…] great majority, I am glad to say, […] heart for joy the day after so many d[…] But these revellers are one of the […] elements of a great city of two millio[…] fond to excess of pleasure, balls a[…] vals, even needing them to lead its l[…] life, as Naples or Rome need visit[…] consequently gradually returning […] amusements, despite its sorrows.

Either on account of the Carnival, […] partial animation it brings, or beca[…] two years since Europe has come to […] any extent, the city swarms with st[…] the hotels are full, imports are grea[…] ever, and but for our ruins, and the […] feelings of each one at the thought […] Germans still camped among us, one […] believe we were still in the best day[…] city. Among those who deal in wome[…] goods, and in the lesser articles requ[…] housekeeping, there is an unparal[…] fluence of advertisements, and conse[…] of sales. To increase business there […] a general reduction of prices. The […] attracted by this bait literally aw[…] the shops. There is one large establi[…] the *Magasin du Louvre* where the c[…] so great that the clerks do not suffic[…] they stay at nights; there is constant[…] of carriages as long as at the opera […] in the inside so great is the gazing […] that they tread on the cloths.

THE LAST PLAY.

A foolish play, farcical and a va[…] is now drawing well. It is very joll[…] put together, and well played. Of su[…] it has nothing, and of morality not […] But the story is amusing, and causes […] laugh for an hour or two, and that i[…] is chiefly required—something which […] a time relieve one from the vexat[…] business. It is the story of a worth[…] dealer very happy at home, and very […] his wife. But unluckily he is seized […] sudden caprice for a young lady […] manners, the light and fickle Catha[…] He at once becomes furiously econo[…] home, refusing his wife everything, […] to please him, makes all sacrifices, […] spends all that is saved on his illeg[…] and undeserving idol. But the w[…] covers the intrigue, describes it in t[…] amusing way in the world and prop[…] play the spy on her husband and hi[…] It is called "Madame Awaits Monsie[…] we want to laugh, which is occa[…] necessary, we must have this played[…] will divert our thoughts for an even[…] the Alabama claims and the Germa[…] sion—it is so much time stolen f[…] cares. EMILE CA[…]

RE-ASSESSMENT.

The Emergency Bill Providing for […] Assessment and Taxation of Propert[…] the Records Have been Lost or Des[…]

The following is the full text of the bi[…] act to provide for the re-assessment a[…] tion of property where the records of as[…] have been lost or destroyed, and to auth[…] re-assessment or abatement of taxes in […] cases, passed by the Legislature on Fri[…]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the […] Illinois, represented in the General Assembl[…]* all cases where assessment rolls, or the […] any tax levy, in whole or in part, of any cou[…] or district, shall have been or may hereaf[…] or destroyed by any means whatever, a ne[…] ment or new books, as the case may require, […] in the place of those lost or destroyed—shall […] under direction of the County Board; and s[…] is hereby authorized and required to […] immediate action as will accompli[…] [illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Meeting to Perfect Arrangements for th[…] bration—A Line of March for the Pr[…] Adopted—The Celebration to Occur o[…] day—The Mayor and Council Invite[…] ticipate.

An adjourned meeting of delegates […] different Hibernian societies was held a[…] Mathew Temperance Hall, on Harriso[…] near Halsted, yesterday afternoon, to c[…] the arrangements for the celebration o[…] rick's Day. The President, David Wal[…] pied the Chair. Ten societies were rep[…] The Committee on Line of March, app[…] a previous meeting, reported as follows:

> The Montgomery Light Guards will form […] street, right resting on Washington stre[…] military companies will form on the left o[…] gomery Guards.
> The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence […] lent Society will form on Jefferson street, […] on Washington street.
> The Father Mathew Temperance and […] Society will form on Desplaines street, […] on Washington street.
> The St. Bridget's Temperance and […] Society will form on Desplaines street, […] Washington street.
> The St. Paul's Total Abstinence and […] ciety will form on Union street, right […] Washington street.
> The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society […] Union street, left resting on Washingto[…]
> The Holy Family Temperance and […] ciety will form on Halsted street, right […] Washington street.
> The procession will move west on W[…] street to Halsted, south to Polk, east to […] to Twelfth, east to Wabash avenue, […] teenth street, west to State, south to […] west to Halsted street, north to Twelfth, […] Island avenue, east to Harrison, east to […] north to Washington, east to Canal, […] and disperse.

A protracted discussion ensued, the […] delegates protesting against being le[…] cold.

A motion was made to recommit […] with instructions to take in a portion o[…] Side, but it was not agreed to.

On motion, the latter part of the […] amended so as to read "north on D[…] Indiana, west to Halsted, south to W[…] and disperse."

The report as amended was then ad[…]

The Chairman announced as the ne[…] order the election of a Chief Marshal. […] societies claimed the honor, and a C[…] one from each delegation was app[…] the claims of the societies, and deci[…] entitled to have the "figure head."

After being absent half an hour, the C[…] reported that they had selected Joh[…] of St. Paul's Society, for Chief Marshal. […] port was concurred in.

On motion, each delegation was instr[…] hand in the name of an aid, which […] follows: Hibernian, Patrick Flana[…] Mathew, John Connell; Montgo[…] Guards, Patrick Brennan; Roman C[…] perance Society, James Doyle; St. […] Cassidy; St. Paul's, Peter Ward; St. […] Benevolent Society, M. B. Bailey; […] John L. Quinn; Annunciation Tem[…] Norton.

Mr. O'Neil moved that the soc[…] Sunday.

The President stated that Father […] him that the Bishop was oppose[…] tion on Sunday.

A delegate was in favor of turni[…] day.

Another delegate suggested that the […] Common Council be invited to revie[…] sion, and a motion to that effect wa[…]

The meeting adjourned, after vot[…] motion to turn out on Sunday.

—A balloon ascent unprecedente[…] is reported from Vincennes, France. […] siege of Paris one M. Dupuy de Lom[…] from the Government of National De[…] offer of $20,000 for a balloon which […] to furnish, but it was not finished […] capitulation of Paris. About three […] when all was complete, he made a[…] thirteen men, and the result seeme[…] ed to demonstrate the perfection o[…] guiding. The balloon is said to have […] helm with the utmost alacrity, and […] gressed rapidly in the teeth of the wind.

UNIVERSALISM.

Meeting for the Formation of a Union of the Three Societies in This City.

Report of the Committee on Organization—Remarks by Clergymen and Laymen.

The Universalist churches of the city held a meeting last evening at Murray Chapel, on Twenty-second street. After some preliminary religious exercises, Dr. Throop stated the meeting was an adjourned one, the first having been held some days ago. The purpose of the meeting was to secure concert of action among the Universalists of the city.

Judge Walker, from a Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a condensed statement of the object of the proposed union of the Universalist churches, reported as follows:

To A. G. Throop, Chairman Joint Committee of the First, Second, and Third Universalist Societies of the City of Chicago:

Your Committee appointed for the purpose of submitting at the first public meeting a condensed statement of the objects of the proposed organization of a union composed of the several societies of the Universalist denomination in this city to nominate officers, and to arrange for the first public meeting, beg leave to report as follows,—through you to this meeting: First. The immediate object of this organization shall be to bring together at frequent stated periods the members of the three societies of our faith in this city and neighboring parishes, and by that means to obtain concert of feeling, views, and action in all movements for the extension of our cause. By the extension of our cause, we mean not only the gathering in of the lost sheep, the extending of our limits, and the increase of facilities for public worship, but that universalism may be made more a part of our everyday lives, and that our several societies may be brought into a closer and more active fellowship, a more perfect union, thus enabling us to provide for our common defence, to promote the general welfare of our people, and to secure to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings that flow from a life of love, integrity, and devotion. Your Committee would further report that they have selected as candidates for the officers of this organization the following: For President, C. H. Rollins or Willard Woodard; for First Vice President, N. I. Perkins or Benjamin Monroe; for Second Vice President, James H. Swan or Mrs. E. G. Hall; for Secretary and Treasurer, A. S. Willard, and your Committee would further report that they have arranged to hold the first public meeting at Murray Chapel on March 3.

At the suggestion of Dr. Ryder, Judge Wallace followed up his report with a few remarks in regard to the general object of the meeting. The subject in hand was of infinite importance. Universalists have a faith, in whose power and comprehension they believe, and think that all who entertain that faith must necessarily be good. It requires the development of the heart as well as the intellect. The Universalist Church had been charged with cultivating only the intellectual faculties. This is a mistake. Universalism favors the cultivation of the religious sentiment as much as any other denomination. The resolution in the report expressed the objects of the proposed organization, as well as it could possibly be expressed in a limited space. The meetings which it advised would produce a concert of feeling as well as of views, and the consequence that would follow would be harmonious action. It was proposed to go beyond the immediate pale of the Church, into the by-ways and hedges, and bring in the halt, the blind, and the lame. Universalists should work together as organizations as well as individuals. This Church needed defence, not because beset with bayonets, but against the aggressiveness of other denominations. This could be best secured by the culture of the men and women who made up the Churches. With perseverence, good feeling, and energy rightly directed, the Union might be made successful, and the means of accomplishing great good.

Mr. Woodward, the President, being called upon, spoke briefly in regard to the Union and its objects. The object of the present meeting was to devise means for the support and spread of Universalist doctrines in Chicago. This movement was not made because it was thought that Universalism is languishing, but the signs of the times indicate that victory is approaching. The influence of the doctrines of Universalism upon the Orthodox Churches, has been that of the sun upon the traveller, as related in the fable—it has compelled bigotry to unbutton its coat. Their discussion has had a warming and revivifying effect upon religious everywhere. No man can be a consistent Christian, or even repeat the Lord's Prayer, without being a Universalist. All liberal minds favor the doctrines of that Church. Chicago occupies an important position to-day as regards religion, having the eyes of all the world fixed upon her. There must then surely be something for Universalists in this city to do. There is much educating and enlightening to be done in which Universalists should participate. But there should be no spasmodic effort, and there would not be if the proposed meeting together cultivated love and unanimity of sentiment.

Dr. Ryder followed. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Woodward, saying that he first knew that gentleman when teacher of the Jones School, and he made a good teacher. The effort now making should not be a spasmodic one if he (Dr. Ryder) could make it successful. To make the union a success, and permit it to have its perfect work, all should make up their minds to go to work, and should follow up the resolution by severe and persevering labor. He disclaimed all sectarianism. The Methodist was doing a work that the Universalist could not do, and *vice versa*. All denominations were accomplishing something that conduced to the general welfare of mankind. The Universalist denomination had its proper place among denominations in Chicago, but did not desire to arrogate to itself all there was true and good. It was his opinion that good would result from the union. It was not to be expected that the world would be converted in a day but it would be likely to cultivate good feeling, and assist in the spread of truth. But it could not be supported without work and prayer. More were present than could have been expected, considering the inclemency of the weather. It was an omen of success. Let all resolve that success should be secured, at whatever cost, and let each see that if failure resulted, the cause of it should not lie at his door.

The Rev. Mr. Dennis said that every man familiar with the history of the Church knew that if there had been more harmony among the original churches the success of Christianity would have been greater than it has been. From this he showed the good results likely to come from the union of Universalist churches.

Others spoke briefly, and to the same general purport.

The New Chicago.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boots and shoes, have removed from their temporary quarters, No. 219 Michigan avenue, to their new brick store, built—on their own premises, at Nos. 48 and 50 Wabash avenue—in the most substantial manner, with elegant offices, and every convenience for their large trade, extending over the whole Northwest, and reaching over a million of dollars per annum. Buying their goods strictly for cash, they are able to sell their customers the best class of goods at the lowest prices. They are one of the few houses in Chicago that paid up every dollar of indebtedness immediately after the fire. During eight years' business here they have established a reputation for enterprise, integrity, and fair dealing second to no house in the city, and fully represent the energy, tireless activity, and thrift of the new Chicago. They manufacture largely the highest grade of custom boots, with the best and most improved machinery, as before the fire.

Stores to Rent.

We call attention to the fine marble-front stores in one of the best localities in the city, built on State street, near Congress street, by J. B. & W. Walker, and now offered in our columns today for rent.

One of Henry Clay's Letters.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

I send to your paper a copy of a letter written by Henry Clay to my father, in New England, forty years ago, regarding the feasibility of the idea of a railroad to the Pacific. It may be interesting to note what progress our country has made in these years in the development of the idea which, to the great mind of Mr. Clay, seemed almost chimerical. Unfortunately, no reference to the Pacific Railroad is made in his reply to my father's letter, but I know what was the subject of the letter, for I often heard it spoken of by my father, and perhaps to him belongs the conception of the plan. I copy the letter verbatim. It is in a fine, careful lady's hand, before the days of envelopes, with a big red seal, and "Free, H. Clay," in the corner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1832.

SIR: Be pleased to accept my thanks for the obliging expressions contained in your letter of the 2d ultimo. The project which it suggests for disposing of the future surplus revenue of the nation is, as you describe it, a bold one; but not on that account entitled to less respectful consideration, should it appear practicable, expedient, and called for by the existence of so large a surplus as it supposes. On this last point the fact will probably not meet your expectations. Should the duties be reduced on the principles now under consideration in one branch of the National Legislature, the surplus revenue will not, for a long time, be sufficient for so extensive a scheme as that proposed by you.

The scheme involves considerations so numerous and complicated that my engagements at present leave me no opportunity of going into them in a manner satisfactory to either you or myself. I am, nevertheless, gratified by having my attention called to it, and am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

A Rich Widow in the Tombs.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 29.

About six months ago Mrs. Jane Curtis and her husband, William Henry Curtis, arrived in this city from the Pacific coast, on a pleasure tour. Mr. Curtis was President of one of the leading insurance companies of San Francisco, and was rich. He had not been in the East for twenty years. All his old acquaintances had disappeared, and he knew no one in New York. They had lodgings in the Hoffman House, and busied themselves in visiting all the notable places in modern Gotham.

In December Mr. Curtis was stricken with sickness, and died. After his burial his widow, instead of returning to her house in San Francisco, engaged rooms in a private boarding house on Amity street, and took up her residence there. She soon grew intimate with another lady boarder, who professed the greatest friendship for her. The two were always together. The climate of San Francisco is very mild in comparison with our own, and Mrs. Curtis, being ignorant of the difference, had not brought sufficiently warm clothing to keep off the cold of a New York winter. One bitter day (Jan. 24), wishing to go out of doors for half an hour, and presuming on her intimacy with the boarder above mentioned, she borrowed a valuable velvet cloak belonging to her friend during the latter's absence.

On Mrs. Curtis' friend's return she missed her cloak. She made hurried inquiries, and was informed that Mrs. Curtis had taken it. Jumping to the conclusion that Mrs. Curtis was a thief, she hastened to the nearest police station to lodge a complaint. On her way she met Mrs. Curtis returning, and, calling a policeman had her arrested on a charge of theft.

Next morning the poor woman was arraigned at the bar of Jefferson Market Police Court, and, notwithstanding her lady-like appearance, earnest protestations of innocence, and impassioned appeal for time to show who she was, the Magistrate sent the case for trial to the General Sessions, fixing her bonds at $500. Her money, of which she had a large sum in her possession, was worthless as bail, and she had not a friend within 3,000 miles to whom she could apply. She was sent to the Tombs and locked up in the same cell with common thieves and prostitutes, the city prison being overcrowded.

By means of a liberal use of her funds she contrived to have a telegraphic despatch sent to a friend of her family, a wealthy and respected merchant of San Francisco, detailing the circumstances of her cruel incarceration, and begging his assistance. Instantly he took an Eastern-bound train, but was snowed in and detained for many days, delaying his arrival in this city until yesterday morning. He hurried to Jefferson Market and was directed to the Tombs. Then he learned that the case was called on the 15th of February and dismissed, the complainant not appearing.

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The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

and the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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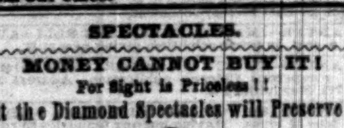
No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 458 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

And Special Flavorings

Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Ladies' Christian Union

Have closed their dressmaking rooms at the Woman's Home, but continue to do plain sewing and dressmaking at their rooms at the corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts. MRS. GEO. L. SCOTT, Chairman Ex. Com.

Notice to Builders.

A full assortment of Blocks, Tackle, Derrick Rigging. 12 South Market-st. GEO. P. FOSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE POLICY HOLDERS

Of the GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby requested to deliver the amount of claims within three days which they have against the above mentioned company, to the undersigned Committee, for the purpose to obtain a fair settlement with said Company if possible. This request is made by a decision of the last meeting of the Garden City Insurance Company policy holders.

HENRY KLARE, 47 Hubbard court,
PETER HAND, 450 Milwaukee-av.,
ADAM FRIEDRICH, Lake-st.,
Committee.

DRUG MILLS,

Show Bottles, Store Furniture, and Scales.
BLISS & TORREY,
Wholesale Druggists' Sundries.

RUPTURE.

We treat rupture on scientific principles, and the trusses that we guarantee to give satisfaction. Our Patent Radical Cure Truss cures rupture. All kinds of trusses, braces, &c., kept in stock and accurately fitted by MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner of State and Eighteenth sts.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at Close of Business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$798,348 56
Over drafts		4,769 15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		9,500 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		178,946 21
Due from other National banks		34,991 89
Due from other banks and bankers		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures (safe)		8,691 13
Current expenses		2,600 00
Premiums paid		1,353 73
Cash items (including stamps)		22,735 69
Exchanges for Clearing House	$50,301 29	1,325 73
Bills of other National Banks	24,160 00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	81 11	
		84,542 87
Legal tender notes		149,000 00
		$1,759,492 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Exchange	$1,072 41	
Interest	8,418 29	
Profit and loss	5,637 21	
		16,122 89
National Bank circulation outstanding		450,000 00
Individual deposits	779,596 37	
Certified checks	13,773 89	
		793,369 38
		$1,759,492 35

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, ORSON SMITH, Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872.

WM. C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: C. E. CULVER, HENRY BOTSFORD, JOHN H. DWIGHT, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$978,622 09
Overdrafts		5,826 92
United States bonds to secure circulation		502,000 00
United States bonds on hand		5,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$193,423 53	
Due from other national banks	220,789 24	
Due from other banks and bankers	7,598 89	
		421,811 66
Banking house	14,176 06	
Other real estate	47,302 74	
Furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	
		66,478 80
Current expenses		4,783 36
Cash items (including stamps)	10,273 41	
Exchanges for clearing house	47,490 33	
Bills of other national banks	18,430 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,601 03	
Legal tender notes	148,670 00	
		226,385 77
		$2,186,408 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Exchange	$569 31	
Interest	15,085 57	
Profit and loss	7,925 78	
		23,580 66
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$449,250 00	
Amount on hand	$20,000 00	
Amount with Comptroller for burning	2,700 00	
	22,700 00	
Amount outstanding		426,550 00
Dividends unpaid		300 00
Individual deposits	686,7[illegible]	
Certified checks	4,695 [illegible]	
Due to National banks	287,128 76	
Due to other banks and bankers	158,518 09	
		1,136,977 34
		$2,186,408 00

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, THOMAS S. PHILLIPS, C. K. BARTON, Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1872.

EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,244,236 43
Overdrafts		2,173 73
United States bonds to secure circulation	$500,000 00	
Stock, bonds, and mortgages	75,975 00	
		575,975 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$116,989 12	
" " " Gold	471 56	
Due from National Banks	30,405 65	
Due from banks and bankers	35,971 72	
		183,840 13
Furniture and fixtures		2,500 00
Current expenses		6,543 00
Checks and other cash items and stamps	235 70	
Exchanges for Clearing House	84,843 94	
Bills of National Banks	9,288 00	
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	968 51	
American gold	5,000 00	
Legal-tenders	340,140 00	
		440,072 74
		$2,455,441 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00	
Surplus fund	50,000 00	
		$550,000 00
Interest	$19,275 31	
Exchange	1,136 34	
Profit and loss	5,213 14	
		25,624 99
Circulation outstanding		416,600 00
Individual deposits	$1,286,654 48	
Certified checks	25,650 74	
Due to National Banks	77,784 15	
Due other banks and bankers	73,126 69	
		1,463,216 04
		$2,455,441 03

I, Herman Schaffner, Cashier of the German National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: Henry Greenebaum, J. A. Huck, Peter Schuttler.

State of Illinois, County of Cook: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1872.

RUDOLPH E. SCHULTZ, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

At Close of Business Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted		$532,114 62
Overdrafts		12,741 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		123,000 00
Due from approved associations in New York	$110,969 16	
Due from other National Banks	32,775 64	
Due from State banks and bankers	2,606 52	
		146,351 32
Current expenses	1,914 20	
Taxes paid	20,157 14	
		22,071 34
Cash items, including stamps	1,768 05	
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,514 82	
Bills of other National Banks	27,245 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	621 50	
Legal tender notes	137,020 00	
		204,104 37
		$1,040,383 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		20,000 00
Exchange	$424 48	
Interest	3,120 49	
Profit and loss	63,773 40	
		67,318 37
Circulating notes		110,700 00
Individual depositors	497,215 02	
Certified checks	4,207 14	
Due to National Banks	45,055 25	
Due to other banks and bankers	95,787 47	
		642,364 88
		$1,040,383 25

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, Joseph O. Rutter, President of the Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH O. RUTTER, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872.

ALBERT P. SMITH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: F. P. TALLMAN, W. F. ENDICOTT, T. P. TURNLEY, Directors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1848.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business on the 27th day of February, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$822,878 67
Overdrafts		3,377 1[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		161,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		2,318 50
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$64,136 30	
Due from other National Banks	15,393 73	
Due from other banks and bankers	81,402 82	
		160,932 85
Real estate		24,000 00
Current expenses	$4,945 82	
Taxes paid	2,715 10	
		7,660 92
Cash items (U. S. revenue stamps)	$932 85	
Exchanges for Clearing House	63,447 20	
Bills of other National Banks	12,940 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,766 61	
Specie, viz: coin	13,716 50	
Legal-tenders	206,705 00	
		299,447 35
		$1,473,886 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Exchange	$666 58	
Interest	7,451 20	
Profit and loss	61,432 83	
		69,552 01
National Bank circulation outstanding		140,800 00
Individual deposits	$715,410 41	
Certified checks	4,076 34	
Cashier's check outstanding	8,024 20	
Due to National Banks	30,533 92	
Due to other banks and bankers	205,089 16	
		963,334 03
		$1,473,886 04

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, J. S. REED, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. SAM. REED, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1872.

SAML D. PERRY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: R. W. RAYMOND, E. B. McCAGG, WM. SPRAGUE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts—		
Time loans	$748,415 97	
Demand loans	363,921 95	
Suspended paper (good)	12,855 00	
		$1,125,192 92
Bad debts (none)		
Overdrafts		22,599 03
United states bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		4,000 00
Other Stocks, bonds and mortgages		64,800 00
Real estate		7,560 00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000 00
Current expenses		6,445 79
Taxes paid		5,777 50
Premiums		41,304 41
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	281,862 09	
Due from other National Banks	26,849 70	
Due from other banks and bankers	57,998 47	
		366,650 26
Cash items, including stamps	$1,143 46	
Exchanges for Clearing House	63,009 40	
Bills of other National Banks	21,400 00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,098 32	
Legal-tenders	342,748 00	
		429,498 18
		$2,587,468 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Discount		12,587 17
Exchange		323 56
National Bank circulation outstanding		411,440 00
Dividends unpaid		275 00
Individual deposits	$1,228,664 56	
Certified checks	4,551 19	
Due to National Banks	219,441 34	
Due to other banks and bankers	209,835 38	
		$1,662,492 30
		$2,587,468 69
Notes and bills rediscounted		$52,800 00

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss. I, J. A. Holmes, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1872.

R. HEBER LABAGH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: James Kelly, Ira Holmes, Chas. Comstock, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION STOCK YARD NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO,

At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at Close of Business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$167,203 34
Overdrafts		2,808 [illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		65,370 1[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		92,410 0[illegible]
Other real estate		19,208 11
Furniture and fixtures		1,472 65
Current expenses		2,257 94
Premiums paid		5,326 54
Cash items (including stamps)		631 57
Bills of other National Banks		4,657 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		1,112 50
Specie—coin		500 10
Legal tender notes		25,000 00
		$489,119 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		10,000 00
Discount	$956 64	
Exchange	4,408 69	
Interest	2,199 63	
Profit and loss	3,565 24	
		11,130 20
National Bank circulation outstanding		89,000 00
Individual deposits	$270,876 86	
Due to National Banks	8,112 33	
		278,989 19
		$489,119 39

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss: I, EDWARD S. STICKNEY, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March A. D. 1872.

J. LINTON WATERS, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: WILLIAM F. TUCKER, SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, MANCEL TALCOTT, Directors.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, — Eldridge, Dunham & Co
Samuel B. Dana, — Upham, Tucker & Co
Cornelius N. Bliss, — John S. & Eben Wright & Co
M. F. Hunt, — Spaulding, Hunt & Co
Walter H. Lewis, — Lewis Brothers & Co
Edward M. Townsend — Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, — J. C. Howe & Co
S. S. Fisher,
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.
Hewlett Scudder, — Jones, Underhill & Scudder
George P. Victor, — P. Victor & Achelis
Bryce Gray, — James F. White & Co.
Edward E Poor, — Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, — Almy & Co
Wm. Post, — Whittemore, Post, Bost & Co
Jesse Seligman, — J. & W. Seligman & Co
William P. Brintnall.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN, KNICKERBOCKER, LAMAR, AND MERCHANTS',

Collected. Information as to present condition of all Insolvent Companies. STATE, and GARDEN CITY, and GERMAN, of Cleveland, bought.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

State Insurance Co.

We will pay for policies all that the assets of the Company will realize in the Bankrupt Court.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

CANNED GOODS.

CARD.

The undersigned, late of the firm of Gillespie & Murfey, Importers and Manf. Agents, 250 Michigan-av., will continue to make CANNED GOODS A SPECIALTY at the above number. Liberal advances on consignments.

J. C. MURFEY, 250 Michigan-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

The World's Sad Fortune

Foretold by the Magic of Science in

PROF. A. WINCHELL'S

Most Fascinating Lecture,

"Glimpses of the Future,"

TO-NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 184 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 513 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strohl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Union Park Congregational Church.

SECURE SEATS EARLY

To be present at the

GRAND FINALE

Of the most brilliant and successful lecture course ever inaugurated in this city, when—

Prof. J. E. Murdoch.

The veteran reader, will appear for the first time this season.

Tickets for sale and subject announced to-morrow.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

This and every evening during the week, John Brougham's last and greatest Drama:

JOHN GARTH; Or, TRUE TO HERSELF.

John E. McDonough as John Garth.

JOHN GARTH MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A legitimate and unqualified success.

Harrigan and Hart! — The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart! — The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart! — The Little Frauds!

AFTER THE WAR.
LOST AND FOUND.
THE SLEEP WALKER.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL HALL.
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Mr. T. R. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the

WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

IN GRAND CONCERTS, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 6 and 7, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano
Mr. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the Eminent Pianist and Composer, and
M. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Organist and Accompanist.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats, selected from the diagram, will commence on Saturday, March 2, at the music store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., South Side, and 287 West Madison-st., West Side. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

SUBJECT:

CIRCUMSTANCES!

His last Lecture in Chicago this Winter.

WEST DIVISION,
Union Park Congregational Church,
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale on and after Monday morning at Strohl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st., at West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st., at Horton's bookstore, 134 West Lake-st., and at Mandeville's, South Side, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, MARCH 5.

GRAND CONCERT.

The following artists will appear:
Mr. I. V. FLAGLER, the distinguished organist.
Mr. ALEX BISCHOFF, the celebrated tenor.
Mr. GEO. E. IOTT, basso.
Miss LIZZIE LOWRY, soprano.
Mrs. F. B. BREWER, alto.
Mrs. M. E. SWALLOW, soprano.
Splendid Programme.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at music stores and at the door.

OAK PARK LECTURES.

The next Lecture of the course will be delivered at Unity Church, Oak Park, on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. JESSE B. THOMAS, D. D.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CREDIT SALE.

Opening of Spring Trade.

1,000 CASES

Boots & Shoes,

Of every description. All fresh and desirable goods for the Spring Trade,

At Auction,

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1872, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under $200, cash; all over $200, sixty days for approved notes with interest added.

No less than a case sold.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

SECOND CATALOGUE TRADE SALE,

On Wednesday, March 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

Comprising a full and complete assortment of ALL GRADES of SPRING STYLE GOODS, for MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR, including a fine line of PHILADELPHIA MAKE CHILDREN'S SHOES, and 50 Cases ASSORTED SLIPPERS.

Goods and Catalogues now ready for inspection. Our sales are for CASH, and buyers can rest assured that it is only MONEY THAT TOUCHES BOTTOM PRICES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Con Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.,

Will offer at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 9½ a. m.,

Piece Goods, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, and Notions.

Also, 500 Pair Gilt Window Shades.

By COL. JOHN A. ELISON.

419 South Clark-st.

Entire stock of a SECOND-HAND DEALER at auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, at 10 o'clock, at store, 419 South Clark-st., the balance of stock, consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding of a second-hand dealer retiring from business. Every article will positively be sold.

JOHN A. ELISON, Auctioneer, 160 Wabash-av., Late of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.

902 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday morning, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling, 902 Wabash-av. The entire household effects, consisting of Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware.

JOHN A. ELISON, Auctioneer, 160 Wabash-av. Late of the firm of W. A. Butters & Co.

RECEIVER'S SALE AT AUCTION.

Balance of stock groceries, &c., horse, wagon, fixtures, utensils, &c., at 157½ South Halsted-st. on Monday at 10 a. m.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 68 Liberty-st., New York.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST and AURIST, 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., operating surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD **SCALES**, OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

KENTUCKY WHISKEYS.

KENTUCKY WHISKEYS

OF

S. T. SUIT & COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Home Insurance Co., New York; C. Beckwith, Chicago; Miles, Johnson & Co., Cincinnati; St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans; T. T. Wurmb, St. Louis; Bradstreet's Agencies everywhere:

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

We have bought up the greater part of the Old Kentucky Whiskeys in the world (we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867). The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date, fine old Sour Mash Whiskeys, finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskeys of real age, warranted. We set every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 45 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 454 Wabash-av., and 11 South Canal-st.
Albums and Stationery and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 264 West Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 304 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 649 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av., cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 80 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 200 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. H. NOYES & MESSINGER, 422 and 424 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 126 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 125 W. Ran.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL, 16 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 427 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 260 W. Rand. & 468 Wab.
MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—87 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 749 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, &c.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 503 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 S. Canal & 528 Wabash av.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 339 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 160 West Randolph st.
[illegible], 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 460 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 230 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 2 & 4 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 44 East Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 546 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 221 Mich. av., cor Harrison.
[illegible]
[illegible]
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 260 and 262 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, VOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 281 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 223 East Washington st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 521 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 7 North Clinton st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Bushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 225 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 260 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 49 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 799 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & COOKE, 279 to 283 State
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 23 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 175 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER WALBOT & CO., [illegible] West Madison.
HORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 239 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 435 Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 7 Market.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 88 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 79 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 317 State st., Room 5.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 S Madison st.
S. S. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 309½ Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. E. BELL, 427 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 850 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park av.
E. NOYES, 209 West Washington st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
J. F. THOMPSON, 16 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 184 Twenty-second st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 319 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 884 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 419 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 26 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 203 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDSHAW & WINSLOW, 132 & 134 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 209 Mad. st. & 13 & 15 [illegible]
D. W. & A. H. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 Madison st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 353 State st., and 90 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 138 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 96 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 50 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 110 and 122 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 201 Michigan av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 265 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 128 24th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (take front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 300 to 302 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 128 West Washington-st
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 256 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 10 and 12 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4 & 6, 10 and 12 State st.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, suc's to Durand Bros & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 122 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 55 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSELL BROS. & CO., 38 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 729 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mkt.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BALDWIN & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 39 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 138 West Randolph st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
[illegible] & BRINKERHOFF, 10 and 12 W. Randolph-st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs.
M. GLASSBROOK, 140, 142 and 231 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
HOWE, HUNT & SONS, 143 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders), 79 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 241 and 243 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 202 & State
MACKENZIE, 70 W. Madison and 483 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 271 Mad., cor. Market.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 222 Wabash and 18 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 262 West Washington-st.
CONTINENTAL MUTUAL LIFE, 319 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, [illegible], 470 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 153 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 53 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 443 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 704 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALE, BURNHAM & CO., [illegible] Michigan av., cor Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 265 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 48 West Washington.
GILES, [illegible] Wab. av., 367 W. Madison and 188 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 458 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 421 Wabash av.
A. N. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 269 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 263 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 331 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & ROHNER, 200 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 222 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st. Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, 746 Wabash-av.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
HENRY WALLER, 160 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 32 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 25 and 27 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 279 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME WKS., F. E. Spooner, 77 Market
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 s. Jefferson
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. SCHLOTTHAUER & CO., 25 and 27 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron, and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 38 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
WAYNE, DAY & CO., 142 Michigan av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 414 Wabash-av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av. near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 237 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge-ct., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 46 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 224 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 and 246 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 21 South Franklin st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 35 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
CONLEY, BARRETT & CO., 25 & 27 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 176 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 634 State st.
L. T. WALKER, 599 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 554 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 37 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av. A. G. BEEBE, 4 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 229 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 230 to 256 Wabash av.
HENRY [illegible], 631 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash av. & 16th st and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 231 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 613 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rail and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 275 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington
Plater in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. T. THOMPSON, 40 and 42 S. Canal st.
H. WILLISON & CO., 36 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 23 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., foot Adams.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.
W. M. HIFT, [illegible] Wabash av. & 229 West Randolph.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 322 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 37 N. Canal
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 38 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 115 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 48 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1254 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 134 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 229 Wabash av.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 566 Wabash av.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 380 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 222 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 136 West Madison. Branch Office, 152 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 375 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 66 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market st.
GEO. P. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 237 Wab. av. and 92 W. Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 221 West Lake-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 128 29th-st.
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 91 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF'G CO., 53 and 55 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 228 and 235 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 382 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 140 West Madison st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
BLISS & BROWN, 54 South Canal st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, 27 Light-house.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BRO., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tin Ware.
DENNISON & CO., 94 South Canal.
E. WILLSON & CO., 40 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HERGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 128 West Madison st.
Tailors.
S. P. COMSTOCK, 476 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 687 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 5 S. Halsted st.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wellington), 61 Madison st. Un. Blk.
GREAT WESTERN, 220 Wabash av.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Mont'l & Chi. Line), 79 Market
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 475 Wabash av. and 91 S. Halsted st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 390 Wabash-av.
BEEKER & KOPPELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 208 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 34 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Madison st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 115 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 34 LaSalle-st.
BANNISTER & CO., 268 and 270 West Madison st.
M. MISHTLER & BRO., 25 Canal st.
Wire Cloths and Settings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WAGNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich-av. & Jackson
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., [illegible]
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 266 and 268 Wabash av.
Zephyrs, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 238 W. Madison st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	§7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	8:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	2:25 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	†9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:00 a m	8:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:05 p m	3:50 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:00 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*5:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*8:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*3:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*3:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*4:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Bergen, Stockholm, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt., 32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full measure. Try it and [illegible] BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a [illegible] in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. [illegible] Office hours 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West, in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly [illegible]), is now confidentially consulted, [illegible] or by mail, at 388 State-st., Chicago. [illegible]

DR. STONE,

115 West Madison-st., Chicago, formerly of 125 South Clark-st., treats and cures [illegible] Nervous, Chronic, and Special Diseases, and all female [illegible] permanently cured by a new plan. Ladies and gentlemen consult, [illegible] free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed.

AN ODD CHARACTER.

The Lives on $6.52 Per Month.

And is Demolishing Grant, Sherman, and Halleck.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

One who spends much time on Pennsylvania avenue, the fashionable thoroughfare of Washington, must frequently have noticed an old man of powerful body, large head, and a strong face. Not that these are remarkable characteristics for one man to possess, but from the general striking appearance of the figure as it stalks along you would lead you to take a second look at it. Your attention would be attracted by a dark snuff-colored overcoat reaching nearly to the feet, with immense lappels covering immense pockets. The skirts of the coat begin far up the back, and the collar is large and stiff. This coat is buttoned closely above a form which, if it be true to poetry, and I presume it is, is concealed by pantaloons apparently fitted over the stump of one of the California big trees. A woollen comforter of plaid scarf, a couple of yards long and a foot wide, is wound two or three times about the neck of this figure. A slouch hat covers the large gray head, which is turned to the ground as the figure passes slowly along.

Not long ago and the owner of this strange figure and the strange clothes I have described, came to the office of the *Commercial*, on Fourteenth street, and sat down in the front room. His first visit lasted about an hour, and almost every evening afterward found him intently perusing the various newspapers on file there. He became so friendly as to talk a little the second evening, and it was not long before I knew his whole history. I cannot recall the first words he said to me, but I was struck at once with his superior intelligence and his extended information. His face was strong and determined, his eye keen and inspiring, and his whole expression denoted courage, perseverance and obstinacy. I was not long in finding out that this strange man, now hastening rapidly toward the west of winters, ripened, hard, and trying ones they must have been, was a graduate of West Point, and a high officer in the army during the rebellion. He was perhaps the most wonderful faculty in his extraordinary memory and his power of illustration. He must, at one time in life, have been a severe student, for he brought forward, and, in fact, used in a very lawyer-like manner showing his entire familiarity with his references, apt quotations and citations from ancient history, from mythology, from poetry, and from the Scriptures. This man, as I have said, was meanly dressed, he was evidently without friends, without money, and was certainly dirty.

Would you like to know the reason? I will tell you: He has a hobby, and he has devoted it until he has ridden the clothes off his back, labor from his hands, and food from his stomach. It was not strange that I became interested in this man, and curious to know more of him. His hobby is that Generals Grant, Sherman, and Halleck were engaged in a conspiracy to break down every rising officer, and to enhance, perpetuate, and eliminate from the next generation. Taking this principle as a starting point, this giant with a hobby proceeds to establish it and bring it before the world in order that history may accord them their proper place among the dishonest and treacherous characters which the war brought forth. He reviews the battle of Shiloh, the armies and battles in the South and Southwest, including Corinth and Donelson, and has collected a lot of testimony and facts which make out a very strong *prima facie* case against Grant.

This is the old man's business, and to this has he devoted the unhappy years of his decline—writing, searching, studying, picking up a fact, verifying it there, and then establishing it yonder, obtaining concurrent proof, getting names of witnesses, writing to unfriendly or envious officers, and thus adding to the immense load of facts and evidence which he hopes to entangle Grant and Sherman. His purpose is to write a book, make a fortune, and what is a sweeter ambition by far, to hand down to posterity in disgrace the hated names of Grant, Sherman, and Halleck. How many pages of the book (which is, indeed, the love of his ambition, because on that rests all his hopes and prayers) he has thus prepared, I cannot tell; but I should guess he has, from the pile of manuscript I saw in his room, enough ready to fill a book of the size of the Bible.

One evening, when I had little to do, I went to the front room where the old man was sitting, and began to talk to him. That night was one of the coldest I have ever known in Washington. The wind was high, snow was upon the ground, and those who cannot afford to keep warm had icicles and ornated snow clinging to their beards.

"General," I said, "what time do you go to bed these cold nights?"

"Sometimes when I can, and sometimes another. I stay about here when I don't want to work, because it saves wood and lights."

This was the first intimation I had of his poverty, because I knew instantly that he was not miserly from choice, but from necessity. True, he was poorly clad, but thousands of well-to-do old men are careless of their dress.

"Such a night as this, General, is rather severe on a wood-pile. Why don't you burn coal? It would be much cheaper."

He satisfied me in a few words. First, his stove would not burn coal; and, second, he only used a fire once in a while. When in his room he got cold, he would build a little wood fire, warm himself and the room somewhat, and let the fire die out. Then in the course of two or three hours, if he got cold again, he would build another little fire of wood, and would last him all day. This seemed to me a strange economy, as I had never seen a man of his intelligence, unless he had some reason, be compelled to live upon himself on account of poverty. He continued:

"The fact is, a hot fire is bad in my room, on account of bugs. They're awful, sir. They are as big as crabs, and have a bite like the devil. But I give them a good shaking up twice a day. Plenty? They are, indeed, sir, plenty as sinners at communion. Until I got used to them I was afraid to go to bed. I don't know what I would do. You see I lay a couple of boards on my trunks; they make a good spring. Then I have a bed-tick that I fill with straw, put on the boards; that makes my bed soft. Then I have three or four army blankets, and they keep me warm. In the daytime I stand my bedding up against the wall, roll my pallet and blankets and tie them with a strap as I used to do in the army; this gives me more room to exercise in the daytime. I have a long swig around in the morning and at night."

"Where do you live, General?"

"Oh, I live on Eighth street, corner of ——. I have a little room on the third floor, over an old lager beer saloon."

"Who does your cooking?" I asked, as he seemed very willing to talk about his domestic arrangements.

"Why, I do it myself, of course. Do you think I could afford to hire a cook if I couldn't afford to keep warm? No, indeed, sir. I do my own washing, my own cooking, when the bugs will let me. And I live devilish well, too."

This seemed something like an invitation, and so I asked him:

"Well, what had you for breakfast this morning, General?"

"Why, I had a couple of eggs, a couple of potatoes, some crackers, and a cup of assafætas tea. That's pretty hearty living, but I haven't been very well for a day or two, and so I have had to eat eggs. But I'll be all right again to-morrow or next day."

"What do you generally have for breakfast?"

"A mess of potatoes and onions, stale bread, and a cup of assafætas tea. Sometimes I vary it by eating bread and butter, and drinking a couple of cups of coffee, or perhaps I may have corn-bread and potatoes. No," he continued, in answer to my question, "I rarely eat butter, because it is too expensive. I can make a very good meal of bread and butter and coffee, but when I have a mess of potatoes and onions, I could not think of having butter. That would be extravagant, sir, dinner I have about the same as for breakfast. A mess of potatoes and onions is very good, and I am very fond of it, and can eat it very often. Boiled cabbage is very good and nutritious, and does not cost very much, but I rarely eat it. I can have a very good meal for six or eight cents. Sometimes I have a bit of meat, but I don't want a better meal than sausages and bread and assafætas tea. I tell you, sir, people don't know how cheap a man may live in this country. Why, my provisions don't cost me,—and I have plenty and live high, too,—twenty-five cents a day; so, not more than fifteen cents on the average. Yet people go to restaurants and spend a dollar and a half a day as I do cents; but then they haven't got an object in view. But I have, indeed, sir. Lord! I would hate to die now!"

"Why?"

"Why? I tell you sir, wouldn't die now for a million dollars. Why, I am the only living man who knows about these things, and if I should die before my great work is done, why, Grant and Sherman would never be exposed. I'd like to talk to you on this matter some time," said "and I'll like to show you my documents."

The conversation ended, as I had hoped it would do, by an invitation to call at the General's room, and I promised to go at a certain day. The fact is, I was very anxious to see where this man lived, and to know more about his manner of living, and he was anxious to tell me all about his great conspiracy of Grant and Sherman. A subject upon which I was not interested. He also wished to show me a thousand documents, more or less, which I didn't care a rap about.

I admit the conversation above detailed does not carry out the idea which I have conveyed of the man and his vast mental energy and power of illustration; and to render it correct expect a man to go into the classics on a subject having no more inspiration than a mess of potatoes and onions.

I visited on my eccentric friend soon after breakfast a day or two ago. A tenement house need not be described. Indeed, it cannot be. Can a squall be described, or a combination of smells? What more can be said than that there were a dozen or two horrible smells consolidated? No idea of to-day is conveyed. Laughter, children, and, among other odors, those of burnt fish, fried cabbage, roasted onions, sour kraut, decaying meat, and dead rats. I left part of my breakfast at the head of the first stairs in a dark hall through which I passed. Another portion I left on the second floor, and before I could say a word, after entering into the General's room, I thought I should throw up everything, but my disciplined stomach got what I came for. The smell was simply murderous. Even the bed-bugs that peopled by from every crack and crevice should have been driven up to the ceiling had they been taken from the General's person the night before.

The room was not more than six or eight feet square. In it were three old trunks or boxes, a couple of boards, a bit roll containing pallet and blankets, a rough pine table, with manuscripts and papers, all very dirty, a small sheet-iron stove, with only one cover for cooking, one chair, a small pile of wood, a box containing potatoes and onions, a pail of water, two or three cooking utensils, a bottle of sugar, at least I should thirty that they shed a dark cloud over the room. These were hung up, some by the single window, some by the door, and others hung from a wire laid across the corner of the room. The window was as dirty as a blacksmith's face, and the ceiling was covered with cobwebs. The walls were four-fifths covered with dirt. In this room lived the man I have tried to describe. In this he cooked, and ate, and slept and worked. Is it any wonder that a loud smell pervaded it? There was nothing in the room but what I have described. If there were even dishes to eat from, they must have been hidden away in the trunks. I had scarcely entered the room before he closed the door and locked it—for what purpose I have not yet divined. He had been writing during the morning, and was in his shirt sleeves; his big coat and vest were both polished with age. Hung against the door, and his hat was kicking about the floor. I was surprised to see the General with a shirt on, as he had told me, the other day, that he always took his shirt off when he went to his room, in order to keep it clean. Think of that, you who change your shirts twice a day! I inquired the cause, and he said he wore it because it was coming on cold, and his mistress that he wore it because it had got past the clean point.

"How much rent do you pay for this room, General?" I asked.

"I pay $6 a month, which is a d—d sight too much."

"How much do you pay for wood?"

"I burn half cord a month, half oak and half pine, for which I pay $5. Rent and wood are my great burdens. If it were not for them I could live very high on $3 or $6 a month. You have no idea how little food a man really requires. Lot of stale bread costing four cents, with a mess of potatoes and onions, is all a man wants in a day. Oh, yes, I sometimes eat meat, but not often. There isn't nutriment enough in it, and it's too expensive."

"Do you do your own washing?" I asked.

"Well," he answered, "I don't like to very much, but I do. I don't imagine as much. Some of it I do here, and some of it I have done at the laundry. My expense for washing is about half a dollar to a dollar a month."

He several times broke out with some reference to his hobby, wanting to read me testimony, giving documents, pointing out this fact and that one, so that my attempt to obtain information as to the cost of supporting a family was weighed down with difficulties. The General knew how to do this handling, and the process of pumping him required the exercise of great patience. He kept telling me that he "wouldn't die for a million dollars"—a declaration which the same man is ready to make—and at first had little to say about living, except to refer to "a mess of potatoes and onions." The information regarding the cost of his existence is therefore not so full as I should like to present.

After three or four conversations, I succeeded in obtaining the items set forth in the following memorandum, which may exceed by a dollar, or perhaps two, his actual expenses. He regards the bill as furnishing "high living," which he cannot afford during the winter, when he has to buy wood. The following is the provision list for a month of thirty days, and it contains more than is necessary to support the General during that time, so he assured me upon his honor:

Thirty loaves of bread, one day old, at 4c....	$1 20
One peck of potatoes.....	30
One peck of onions.....	10
Two pounds of butter, at 25c.....	70
One pound lard.....	13
One gallon coal oil.....	40
Salt and pepper.....	5
Four soup bones at week, at 20c.....	80
Four pounds sausage, at 12½c.....	50
Eight pounds of sugar, at 10c.....	80
Two pounds coffee, at 30c.....	60
Four bunches assafras root, at 6c.....	24
Grand total.....	$6 22

And thus you have, for one month's provisions for a large, sound, healthy man, an expense of *six dollars and twenty-two cents*, including, also, a gallon of non-explosive coal oil! It is not necessary to point a moral. My old friend's hobby is an expensive one, but an economical one, just as you happen to look at it.

Saloon Tragedy at Hamilton, O.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 26.

The first fatal shooting affray that has occurred in Hamilton since the murder of Tom Myers on the night of the 24th of December, took place yesterday. It seems that Bernhard Liesner, a German citizen of years old, who keeps a saloon on Second street, the second door from the Cincinnati pike, and who has been engaged in selling liquor from his saloon about 11 o'clock and took a walk up toward the Junction Railroad for a little recreation and relief from ill-ease occasioned by the night's debauch. Liesner, absent quarter to 13, he found that his saloon had been broken into, and on looking in he discovered a negro behind the bar rifling the till. Without waiting to ask questions to catch the intruder, but the latter responded by seizing the old man by the shoulders; but Liesner shook him off, and the negro started to run out. Liesner then grabbed up an old German rifled shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, and discharged the contents of the negro's back—as he informed the writer, with the intention of wounding him in the leg and preventing his escape. The load, however, went too high and the negro fell on the porch of the saloon. Before minutes he expired, the blood flowing from his mouth nose and ears.

Liesner made no attempt to escape, but quietly awaited the arrival of Coroner Snyder, who came and took him into custody. The Coroner had been previously notified of the negro's death, and the body was at once taken to the Coroner's room in the Court House.

At one o'clock the Coroner arrived, and on opening the room where the body lay the crowd rushed in like a sea, and completely surrounded the remains. Most of the crowd was made up of stripplings from eight to fifteen years of age, and conducted themselves in the most disgusting manner. They crowded around the dead body. On the person of the negro was found the sum of 70 cents, which he had taken from the till. Liesner also found in the saloon a double-barrelled gun, and one of the room next to the saloon, which the negro probably intended to appropriate also.

The deceased was identified as a negro barber by the name of Ed Miller, who used to follow his occupation in Hamilton years ago. Alf Anderson, the Basin street barber, informed our reporter that Miller worked for him in 1859, and that he had a reputation for petty thieving. He was continually in scrapes, and was finally discharged for stealing and drunkenness, and that recently he had been living in Cincinnati, looking that place his base of operations and attending occasionally to Hamilton on burglarious expeditions, and always getting out of them safely. Rev. Burton Wilson's library was mysteriously broken into last April, and Miller was supposed to have had a hand in it, although nothing was proven against him concerning the burglary.

Jacob Beebout, son-in-law of Liesner, informed our reporter that he played cards with the deceased in Liesner's saloon on Tuesday evening, and that he was an orderly, peaceable man until Tuesday evening, when he saw him was yesterday, when he saw him from his own house enter Liesner's back yard, and shortly afterward he heard the report of the gun, and, running out, found Miller on the ground, close to Liesner's house, breathing his last, with a terrible gunshot wound in his back. It seems that Miller arrived in Hamilton early Tuesday evening, and was shortly afterward seen at Liesner's saloon playing cards.

When our reporter left Hamilton, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, an inquest had not yet been held, as the Coroner was awaiting the arrival of Dr. Huber, from Jones' Station, to hold a *post mortem* examination upon the dead body. Liesner, in the meantime, before Justice Mockler, where a charge of "murder in the second degree" was entered against him. Prosecuting Attorney Horsey appeared for the State, and Judge Crane for the prisoner. The ball for his appearance before the Justice next Saturday at 1 o'clock, for a preliminary examination, was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished, and Liesner released.

General Harrison's Watch.

From the New Albany Ledger, Feb. 26.

About seventy years ago, General William Henry Harrison, while in camp, with the troops on what is called the "Governor's Trace," at a point ten miles north of Jasper, Dubois County, lost his watch. It was one of the old style, double cased affairs, such as most of our readers will remember having seen in the possession of their grandfathers many years ago. The outside case of this watch was found in 1835, and the inner case was found about twelve years ago. The remaining portion, or what remains of it was found in 1868 by Colonel Bush, of Edmonson, Clerk of Dubois County, and was by him forwarded to Indianapolis to be placed in the cabinet of relics in the State House. The portion found by Colonel Edmonston consists of the upper and lower plate, which constitute the frame of the works, and the brass cap. Nothing remains of the works but the barrel, and the latter is much corroded. All the rest has been eaten up by rust. The upper plate bears the inscription, "Leslie and Price, Philadelphia, No. 78."

One train on the Union Pacific imported ten in the car. Seven Kansas and four Nebraska, and yet Kansas was not satisfied. The extra 1 of the personal blockade is not known.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Something for the Boys and Girls. Many Points of Rather General Interest for the Boys and Girls—Reminiscences of Husbandry—Appreciation of Mosquitoes—Culture of the Small Fruits—A Tax on the Farmer in Attending Courts.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 2.

This week I have something for the boys and girl readers of "The Farm and Garden." Last winter I sent out hundreds of packages of Excelsior oats, pop-corn, sweet corn, and Yankee pumpkin seeds. That was not done as a premium to subscribers, or in any way connected with the circulation of the paper, or at the expense or suggestion of the publishers, but simply to do the boys and girls a small favor that would be of value to them. I had intended to have grown some other things for their especial benefit at the past season, but, from illhealth in the spring, did not accomplish what I had intended. A few of the things I found of no value, and some others I could not obtain the seeds. Then the season was unfavorable and my stake Avon was a failure, as was also Hubbard squash and sugar pumpkin. I intended to get up a collection of gourds, but found a swindle in all the fancy gourd seed, as they proved to be of the size of hen's and goose eggs, simply fancy squashes. One packet of mammoth or basket gourds proved genuine, and this contained only five seeds; two of which grew and produced half a dozen good-sized gourds, ranging from two to four gallons each. The season was evidently too dry for them, and I have no doubt that they can be produced much larger. The seeds had best be soaked a day or two in warm water and then planted in rich soil; and they will need a small trellis, or three or four stakes to the hill; not smooth bean poles, but, with the branches trimmed long, say six or eight inches, for the vines to cling to. I have two or three quarts of this seed, and I propose to distribute to each boy or girl that applies about ten seeds each, that is double the number sent me for 50 cents, but the only charge will be to send me a prepaid directed envelope. As a matter of course, this quantity of seed will not last long, and the more will be, first come first served. In case any boy or girl should wish a packet of the oats, or the pop-corn, or the large late sweet corn, or a sample of our common early field corn, they can have them by forwarding an additional stamped envelope. It would be well that, in case the ground seeds should be needed, a stamped envelope for their return be sent in its place, in order not to lose the stamped envelope. The pop-corn and sweet corn are both extra samples, better than can be often obtained. We grow considerable popcorn for family use, and sow of sweet corn, and we also use it for feeding the milch cows; having cut up two acres of it last year for this purpose, during the long drouth. A pan of snowy parched corn in a winter evening, with a plate of apples and pitcher of cider, combine some sweet elements of home and girl comforts. Then I have a few packets of seeds of the new honey plant, that is described in the Apiary; but these will only be sent to those young ladies and boys who are large enough to sow. I intend to sow enough of this seed to be able to give it a wider distribution next year. I do not claim that any of these things are perfectly free from fault, but are genuine, and cost so little that hundreds of boys and girls will be induced to plant them, who would not have sent to the seed-store for them. The good seeds are the only ones, however, and parties are advertising them at 25 cents a packet. The pop-corn and select corn are often mixed, and great care must be had to keep them pure.

The seed-stores are doing a rushing trade, and are taking great care to have the best; and it is seldom that they send out the new humbugs, for these are found in the hands of men who have not in the meantime learned. The fact is, these regular seedsmen must have a business reputation, and cannot afford to risk it on some doubtful subject. There are very few garden seeds that the farmer can afford to grow for fun over his, as the seedsmen will generally supply him with the kinds that he